Paint Technicians Symposium—Page 7

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Appropriation Bill Reported to House

OPD Washington Bureau

The annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for 1945, carrying a fund of $87,672,560 or $9,151,627 below the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget was reported to the house for passage April 26 by the house committee on appropriations.

Under its provisions the Bureau of Mines will receive $12,726,855 or $452,870 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year, while the Fish and Wildlife Service will receive $5,828,350 or $534,950 below the current appropriation.

The heaviest cut in the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines was for coal-mine inspection and investigation. Appropriations for this work were reduced $231,380 below the budget estimates. Funds for investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals were reduced 100,000 while the fund for enforcement of the Federal Explosives Act was cut 425,000 below budget estimates.

International Cartels Curtailment Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

Studies looking toward submission of a proposal at the economic discussions of the Allied Nations at the peace table or soon thereafter for curtailment of cartels and international monopolies have been undertaken by the Department of State. The first step in this direction was taken by Secretary Cordell Hull, April 20, with establishment of an industry branch in the Commodities Division of the Office of Economic affairs with jurisdiction over the initiation, formulation, and coordination of policy and action on all cartel and related international industrial arrangements.

Setting up of the industry branch is for the purpose of clearly fixing the responsibility for the department's policy and actions on all matters regarding international industrial arrangements and to coordinate the actions of the other departments of the government in these matters. The activities of the branch will include:—

Assembling and analyzing basic data and information, and preparing background and policy studies on international cartels, intercorporate relations of United States and foreign firms, patent and other market regulating agreements, trade-marks and trade names, intergovernmental industrial agreements, and related matters.

Development of policies and programs for controlling cartels, combines, restrictive patent agreements, and other restrictive international business arrangements.

Determination and promotion of standards for intergovernmental industrial agreements and of the forms of international organization required to imple-

—Continued on page 66

Selective Service Procedures Compiled

OPD Washington Bureau

In response to thousands of employers' requests for advice and assistance in dealing with Selective Service procedures, the War Production Board reported April 27 that the WPB Office of Manpower Requirements has prepared a concise summary of the steps which an employer should take to obtain full consideration for deferment of essential employees.

The new publication, entitled "Advice to Employers Regarding Selective Service Procedures," emphasizes the various steps which an employer must take through local and state Selective Service channels before WPB can undertake to assist in cases of key employees. The publication explains the bases for occupational deferments, the special procedures affecting registrants under 26 years of age, local and state Selective Service board procedures, and the use of replacement schedules.

Elected President

Fred H. Haggerson has been elected president of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, succeeding Benjamin O'Shea, who has been president since 1941 and now becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Haggerson, associated with the corporation for twenty-five years, has been a vice-president and director.

Medicinals Export Control Ban Eased

Foreign Economic Administration announces that the following commodities which have not been exportable heretofore under general license in quantities valued at more than $1 may now be exported in quantities not exceeding $25 or, if medicinals, in quantities not exceeding $100:—

Aconite and preparations; arnica; belladonna; synthetic camphor; cinchophen; preparations and compounds of digitalis, but excluding seeds; ergot and preparations; gallic acid; empty gelatin capsules; guaiacol; homatropine; hyoscyamus; kava-kava; nutgall; paint spraying equipment; podophyllum; red squill; stramonium and preparations, and tannic acid.

Penicillin Distribution Plan For Civilian Needs Set Up

With supplies of penicillin now more than sufficient for the immediate needs of the military, the War Production Board has developed a new program for distribution of the drug to civilians. This provides for establishment of an Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution and the selection of some 1,000 hospitals throughout the country to serve as "depots" in making penicillin available to other institutions nearby.

The new plan is to operate until such time as the penicillin industry can supply quantities sufficient to be distributed in the normal manner. This is expected in about sixty or ninety days. After that period it is expected that all controls over distribution will be lifted, except to assure that the military receives all the supplies that it requires. At the present time these needs are more than being met.

Evolved out of the conferences between WPB and the Penicillin Producers Industry Advisory Committee under the direction of Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemicals Bureau, the new program, which is to go into operation May 1 will work in the manner outlined below.

Distribution Process

At the beginning of each month all supplies of the drug in excess of those needed by the military and those needed to continue the clinical investigations of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, will be allotted by Roy S. Kock, administrator of the penicillin order M-338 to the new Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution, which has been located in the regional offices of WPB at 226 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago 6. Dr. John N. McDonnell, chief of the research unit of the WPB Drug Branch, has been named director of the new office.

At the beginning of each month this office will allot to the 1,000 hospitals selected to act as "depots" a specific quantity of the new drug for their own use and to be made available to surrounding hospitals for use in accordance with a set of "indications" as to modes of administration, dosage, and ailments which can be successfully treated.

The Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution, on the basis of the orders received by it from the depot hospitals, will allot supplies from sources of production that are available without preference to any source. Because of differences in prices the office will endeavor to alternate the various manufacturers' products to the respective hospitals, or split up

—Continued on page 55

Chemists Institute To Meet in N.Y. May 13

Dr. Willard H. Dow, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will be formally presented with the

Dr. Willard H. Dow

gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists, at the annual meeting of the institute, will be held in the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 13. Col Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director of the War Production Board, will speak

—Continued on page 37

Italian Lemon, Bergamot Oils Obtained Under Subsidy Plan

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate steps are being taken by the Federal government to meet the growing shortage of lemon and bergamot oils through a program of dividing up the available supplies of these oils in the reconquered Italian territory between the United Nations that will assure supplies of the oils reaching the United States "in the near future," it was learned April 25.

Representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration said that a tentative program of allocation of the supplies already has been made by the Combined Food Board making supplies available to the United States immediately and that the completed program can be expected soon. The amounts to be available could not be disclosed for security reasons, but it was emphasized that they would be "substantial."

It was reported at the same time, however, that the prospect of obtaining any of the odorant oils from North Africa, which are under the control of the French authorities, still appears hopeless because of a price bottleneck. Prices being demanded by the foreign holders of the oils are much higher than that which American importers and British importers care to pay—or which American importers would be able to pay under the import ceiling regulation—and there is no sign of this situation clearing up in the immediate future.

Under the policies being pursued by the government, purchases of the essential oils of Sicily and recaptured Italy are being purchased by the Allied Control Commission and in turn are being allocated among the United Nations having need for the oil by the Combined Food Board.

Reports that the United States was being prevented from obtaining any of the oils because the Italian holders were refusing to accept invasion currency in payment and that the oils were all going to the British importers because they were paying for it with pound sterling were flatly denied.

British Former Sole Buyer

FEA representatives said that up until a few months ago it was true that the British were the sole purchasers of the lemon oil supplies of Sicily but this was because there was no need of the foreign oil in the United States and we had put in no request for the oil. The subsequent failure of our lemon orop changed the situation materially, however, and when this was brought to the attention of the FEA immediate steps were taken to assure that our interest in the Sicilian supplies were taken care of.

Above Prevailing U.S. Price

The price at which the Allied Control Commission is buying the oils was not disclosed, but it was indicated that it was above the prevailing price of the oils in the United States. This

—Continued on page 56

National Health Institute Rank Raised by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Institute of Health now has the rank of any other bureaus under the Social Security Agency as a result of legislation passed by Congress late last year reorganizing the public health agencies to bring about closer coordination of their operations.

Dr. Rolla E. Dyer continues in charge of the institute as its director and was raised one grade in the reorganization that puts him on a par with a brigadier-general in the army or a rear-admiral in the navy. He also carries the title of assistant surgeon-general of the United States.

Latimer-Goodwin Tacoma Plant Sold to Du Pont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has purchased the Tacoma, Wash., plant of the Latimer-Goodwin Chemical Company. The plant will be operated by the Grasselli chemicals department of the du Pont company. Built in 1925, the plant produces lead arsenate and calcium arsenate. As of May 1, the du Pont company will not only take over the manufacture of Latimer brands at Tacoma but will also produce the Grasselli brands at that point.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 28, 1944	Apr. 21, 1944	Apr. 30, 1943
138.2	138.2	136.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes were narrowly confined in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Botanicals and aromatic oils got a boost; mercurials came in for another paring. The result in effect on the general average was a tie.

Differences in the outlook of upper WPB men continued to bring confusion in the forecasts of returns to civilian production. Military buying of drugs has thinned out to almost nothing. Civilian supplies in those instances have never been inadequate. The military still takes all the critical drugs, as well as chemicals, but some loosening is expected. What OPA will do is problematical.

Edible Oil Refiners Get OPA Advisers

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of an Edible Oil Refining Industry Advisory Committee, composed of twelve representatives of the industry, was announced April 30 by the Office of Price Administration. This industry is that which refines and makes end-products from cottonseed, soybean, peanut, corn, and linseed oils.

The committee will be concerned with all problems affecting grades of edible refined oils and such edible end-products as shortenings, cooking oils, and salad oils. It will not cover such end-products as margarin, mayonnaise, and salad dressing products, for which separate advisory committees have been provided.

Members of the committee are the following:—

Guy Fox, vice-president, Armour & Co., Chicago; Henry W. Galley, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. A. Ryan, vice-president, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company, New Orleans; S. M. Vuckel, Swift & Co., Chicago; J. F. Wilson, Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass.; E. H. Lawton, president, Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C.; J. W. George, Seaboard Refining Company, New Orleans; W. S. Dorset, vice-president, Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, Sheman, Texas; Frank A. Himschoot, vice-president, Corn Products Sales Company, New York; L. Y. Pulliam, general manager, Durkee Famous Foods, Elmhurst, L. I.; William E. Miller, vice-president, Capital City Products Company, Columbus, Ohio; and James G. Parry, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulphate:—6,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Perry Point, Md.; invitation 44-215, opening May 1.

Calcium Carbide:—300,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 7357, opening May 4.

Calcium Chloride:—600 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Perry Point, Md.; invitation 44-215, opening May 1.

Chemical Compound:—25 55-gallon drums, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 1824, opening May 1.

Chlorine, Liquid:—400 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Perry Point, Md.; invitation 44-215, opening May 1.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 336, opening May 8.

Laboratory Supplies:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5470, opening May 1.

Laundry Sour Blue:—1,200 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Coatesville, Pa.; invitation 44-177, opening May 1.

Salt, Table:—200,000 pounds, Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington; announcement Awd 55, opening May 4.

Packaging Committee Formed by WPB

A packaging committee to serve as a clearing house for all problems pertaining to containers and wrappings was established April 28 by WPB. Faustin J. Solon was named chairman of the committee.

Obituaries

John C. Brooks

John C. Brooks, vice-president and a director of the Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of its plastics division, Springfield, Mass., died April 26. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Born in Westfield, Mass., Mr. Brooks was graduated fro mthe Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1908 and later was with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, the Indianapolis Water Works, the International Silver Company and the Goodell & Pratt Company in Greenfield, Mass.

Mr. Brooks entered the plastics industry in 1922 as general manager of the Fiberloid Company of which he later was made president. When the company became the nucleus of Monsanto's plastics division in 1938 he was named vice-president of the parent body and general manager of the plastics division.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a sister and a brother.

Harry A. Craig

Harry A. Craig, superintendent of the Pockrandt Paint Manufacturing Company, Akron, and formerly vice-president and production manager of the former Sun Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., died April 18 in Akron, Ohio. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Craig, who lived in Akron since 1939, is survived by his wife, a daughter, and three brothers, Lawrence B., Frank and Kenneth Craig.

Andrew Palmer Coombe, associated with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio for forty-four years and president of that company for twenty years before his retirement in 1928, died in Cleveland, O., April 27. He was seventy-nine years of age. For ten years Mr. Coombe had headed the Standard Oil interests in Mexico. He had also served as an official of the Ohio concern in New York and New Jersey.

—Continued on page 28

Textile Chemists Hear Of Postwar Prospects

Although the dyestuff and textile chemical industries are faced with tremendous reconversion problems, huge wartime production of important chemicals will assist these fields in the postwar period, was the opinion expressed by Henry F. Herrmann before the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in the Downtown Athletic Club, New York, April 21.

Among materials expected to be available in unparalleled amounts at the close of the war are alcohols, free and fixed chlorine and bromine, an extensive range of solvents, and a quantity of toluol sufficient to enable it to compete with benzol on an entirely new footing. Other benefits gained by the dyestuff industry dur-

—Continued on page 41

Combined P-R Board Executives Named

OPD Washington Bureau

William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board for international supply, reports the appointment of Frederick M. Eaton, WPB solicitor, as deputy member of the combined production and resources board.

H. C. L. Miller, formerly associated with the Lend-Lease Administration, has been appointed United States executive officer of the combined board. Allen Peyser, formerly director of the Foreign Division of WPB, will become executive director of the board.

Borax and Boric Acid Boosted in Britain

LONDON, April 28, 1944

Prices for borax were raised to £34 per ton for commercial quality, and to £42 for B. P.; boric acid, commercial, £62; B. P., £70. Edible tallow was £3 lower at £48 per ton for Empire, and £51 15s for South American.

OPD Forum

[Outlet for Individual Opinion]

Anonymous communications will not be recognized; but, publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.

WPB Sulphuric Plant

The Editor,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Sir:—

With reference to the proposal (*OPD* for April 24, page 4) to lease the Gopher Ordnance Works, together with a still-to-be-built superphosphate plant, the fundamental question is:—Would the government be better off to sell the never-used acid plant for junk, rather than to spend perhaps an even greater sum of government money to build a superphosphate plant at the same location?

It would seem that the criterion by which the program should be judged would be:—Can such a combination plant economically stand on its own feet after the war and at least amortize the new capital investment required for the superphosphate equipment?

It is very possible that the government will find an operator willing to lease the sulphuric acid-superphosphate plant for a period as long as the government will agree to purchase all, or most of, the output, but when the government must step aside, will the district (which can economically be served from St. Paul) be able to take the plant's output? If not, then the plant will probably have to be junked, and the government may be faced with the necessity for writing off not only their present investment in the sulphuric acid plant, but a major portion of the new money which will be required to install the superphosphate equipment.

I am writing this as a private citizen interested in seeing that your and my tax money is not wasted. I feel that the economics of this program should be carefully studied by competent engineers and that then their reports should be submitted to a committee of producers of superphosphate for verification.

New York. "Dubious."
April 25, 1944.

Industrial Oils Allocated for May

OPD Washington Bureau

All consumers of the refined grades of woolfat except cosmetic manufacturers, and all consumers of rapeseed and mustardseed oils, will get 100 percent of their requirements for May use, but May allocations of the grade of woolfat known as degras will be limited by the War Food Administration to the most essential uses because of a heavy demand for that grade.

Degras consumers of the classes of use rated as 1, 2 and 3 in the monthly woolfat allocation table will get 100 percent of their requirements for May, but consumers whose class of use is rated 4 will get only 80 percent of requirements. Allocations will be denied in May for degras to be used in fur dressing and fur tanning compounds, rated 5 in the allocation table. All degras consumers received 100 percent of requirements in April.

Allied Asphalt Revamps Sales, Production Setup

A reorganization in the executive setup of its production, research and sales personnel of the Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, has been announced by George J. O'Sullivan, vice-president and general manager.

Under this new setup, all manufacturing processes are under the direct supervision of Glen P. Smith who was associated previously with the United States Rubber Company. Samuel C. Robison formerly in charge of research and development work for Continental Can has been given supervision of all research and development projects. Daniel D. Downes, for many years associated with Newport Industries, Inc., will direct sales. The

—Continued on page 48

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Consumer Goods Disposal Unit Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of a new unit in the Treasury Department to have complete charge of the disposal of all consumer goods, declared surplus by the armed forces, was announced April 28 by Secretary Henry Morgenthau. Under the program, the present function of the procurement division of both buying and selling for the Government is limited to the purchasing and any disposal operations will be undertaken by the new unit.

Secretary Morgenthau said that sales of surplus material by the procurement division are running at the rate of $12,000,000 per month but it is expected that this will be increased considerably in the near future since several billion dollars of goods will have to be disposed of.

The new unit is under the direction of Ernest L. Olrich, president of Munsingwear, Inc., Minneapolis. He will take over the operation May 3.

W. L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, meanwhile announced a four point major price policy that will be followed in disposing of property left over at the termination of war contract which is still on the premises of the war contractors. The policy does not cover the property declared surplus by the procuring-owning agencies of the government, which will be disposed of by the agencies under regulations to be issued later.

The four points of the policy are:—(1) quick clearance of plants for resumption of production is the imperative; (2) sales to the contractor or other buyers who will themselves consume the property are desirable; (3) sales to speculators who are holding for quick profits must be discouraged; (4) no goods must be sold without an adequate test of the market.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Price Administrator's Power Curb Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Substantial revisions in the existing price control law in the direction of curbing the powers of the Price Administrator to consider the overall profits of business concerns in fixing price ceilings and providing more latitude in the courts for offenders to question the legality of price regulations were proposed in a bill (H. R. 4647) introduced in the house April 24 by Representative Howard Smith of Virginia.

The bill, submitted on behalf of a special committee of the house investigating executive agencies, was the outgrowth of extensive hearings by the committee over the past six months into the policies pursued by the OPA. The measure was referred to the house banking and currency committee for consideration, now holding hearings on the administration's bill that the price control law be extended for another year without change.

In submitting the bill to the house, Mr. Smith disclosed that his investigating committee was not unanimous in supporting the amendments, although it was unanimous in the belief that some amendments to the law are needed. Both the majority of the

—*Continued on page 39*

Tung Oil Allocation To Be Liberalized

Because the outlook is exceptionally favorable for a good domestic tung nut crop in 1944, the War Food Administration will be more liberal in the allocation of tunk oil beginning May 1, 1944. Applications on form 478 will be approved for use and delivery of tung oil for casting impregnation and for the manufacture of protective coatings to be sold to those agencies and contractors specified in paragraph (b) (5) (iii) of War Food Order 42 for the following classes of use:—Aircraft, watercraft, armament and weapons, ammunition, communication equipment and vehicles. Applications for these uses need not show further end-use information or specification numbers. WFA will also give favorable consideration to requests for use of the oil in coatings for other uses by these agencies and contractors if specific end-use information is provided.

Tung oil will be allocated for the following products, whether for military or essential civilian use, without end-use information previously required:—Abrasives and adhesives, brake linings, clutch facings, underwater finishes (such as for commercial watercraft, dams, locks), container and closure coatings, chemical-resistant finishes, insulation finishes, wrinkle finishes, and synthetic resins which are subject to War Production Board Orders M-139, M-214, and M-246. Applications for its use in other essential civilian products will be considered if "end-use" information is provided.

Applications for May delivery and use of tung oil will be accepted until May 15, 1944, but applications for delivery and use in June also must be filed by that date with the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

ODT Names F. Dow Liquid Transport Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has announced the appointment of Fayette B. Dow as assistant director of the ODT in charge of liquid transport.

Mr. Dow has been in charge of petroleum transport for the ODT from the beginning, in January, 1942, first as assistant to the late Joseph B. Eastman, then director of the ODT, and as director of the Division of Petroleum and Other Liquid Transport since the division was established in the Spring of 1942. The division coordinates the movement of petroleum and other liquids by rail, waterway, tank truck and pipeline.

Judge Lenroot Retires

OPD Washington Bureau

Judge Irvine L. Lenroot of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has resigned after fifteen years of service. He is seventy-five years of age.

Registration for Ration Book No. 4 has provided a convenient and up-to-date census of the United States that will prove of great value to those concerned with problems of distribution of the goods of industry. In fact, WFA regards the shift in population as shown by the registration so important to the food trade that it has prepared a mimeographed pamphlet on the highlight of the ration returns as they compare with the regular census taken in 1940 to guide distributors in dividing up the food supply on as fair and equitable a basis as possible.

Since 1940, huge masses of people have migrated from the interior of the United States to war industries, especially those located on the Southern and Western seabords, with the result that important shifts have taken place in markets. New York State alone has lost more than a million customers; California has gained a million. Rural counties, almost without exception, have lost some of their populations to war-busy cities such as Detroit, San Francisco, Baltimore, Seattle, Mobile, San Diego, Norfolk, and St. Louis.

No one believes that these shifts will remain permanently; but neither does anyone expect that the movement back home will assume the proportions of the movement away from home. Distributors of civilian goods now being produced in limited amounts should not overlook the changes that have taken place in centers of population in laying out their postwar plans.

Pyrethrum in Peru

Writing on "Flowers That Fight Malaria," in the April issue of Agriculture in the Americas, Raymond E. Culbertson of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports excellent prospects for increased production of pyrethrum in Peru, where experimental cropping has been under way for more than ten years, and also in Ecuador, where soils and climate are similar.

The quality of pyrethrum produced in Peru compares favorably with that formerly obtained from Japan or from Kenya in East Africa, and discovery of the insect-killing pyrethrum bomb by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture is expected to increase permanently the United States demand for pyrethrum. Of this new insect exterminator, Mr. Culbertson says:

> The insect-killing pyrethrum bomb is relatively new and certainly timely in its appearance. Now carried by our troops as regular equipment in malaria-infested area, this bomb is light in weight and contains a solvent under a pressure of 90 pounds per square inch at room temperature. The insecticide is released from the bomb as fog through a valve. A three-second application is sufficient to give permanent paralysis to all insects in an ordinary-sized room, and there is enough "fog" in an 18-ounce bomb for about 200 such applications. When war demands lessen, so that adequate supplies can be made available for civilian use, this product is certain to contribute much toward greater comfort and better health for both indoor and outdoor living.

Civilian Production Fog

WPB is still having its troubles with the problem of when and where to permit civilian industries to resume operations. Orders issued one day are either being rescinded in toto the next or so drastically changed that few people even in WPB know what policy is being followed—if any policy at all has been established. The situation has become so upsetting all around that the senate has been compelled to make an extensive investigation in an effort to get to the bottom of the difficulty.

Typical of the backing and filling that has been going on for weeks and months was a recent order issued by L. R. Boulware, WPB operations vice-chairman. While Chairman Nelson was out of town, Mr. Boulware ruled that no civilian production was to be authorized beyond that already authorized or in actual process during the first quarter of this year in 183 areas where considerable labor shortages exist. Upon Mr. Nelson's return to the city the order was quietly withdrawn without explanation.

Another instance of confusion is the case of flatirons. It was announced originally that plans had been drawn up to permit the manufacture of 2,000,000 flatirons this year. When it was subsequently revealed that this would take the employment of only about 500 workers, and most of them women, many people wondered why the program had not been put into effect long ago. But when details of the program were finally announced, it was disclosed that instead of 2,000,000 flatirons, permission was being granted to produce only 200,000. It's little wonder that an investigation is under way.

Federal Tax Simplification

Congress is well on its way toward enactment of a tax-simplification bill that will relieve literally millions of voting taxpayers of the headaches of figuring out what they owe the government. Hastened by the public cry that went up against the complicated returns taxpayers had to fill out last March 15, the house ways and means committee has come forward with a bill that seems to meet the satisfaction of everyone.

Now that the measure has been reported, every effort is to be made to rush it through the house and get it over to the senate and on the statute books quickly—by the end of June if possible—even though it can't become effective until next January 1. In fact the legislators are so desirous of getting the bill enacted into law before they recess for the Summer that a faint odor of politics can be discerned in their movements. The November elections are close enough to cause a lot of worrying among the members, and the public isn't in any mood for congressional alibis on this score.

Foods on WFO Orders

The War Food Administration has come to the conclusion that the system it has been following in numbering its orders that control the distribution of food and food products has become too cumbersome and open to too many errors of reference: an FDO order could be too easily confused with an FPO of the same number. So, henceforth, there will be no more FDO's, FPO's, CCC's, and so forth, but they will all be known as WFO's.

The following will illustrate:—FDO 19, on spices, becomes WFO 19; FDO 29, on cottonseed, etc., is WFO 29; FDO 31, oiticica, is WFO 31; FDO 32, castor oil, is WFO 32; FDO 33, glycerin recovery, is WFO 33; FDO 34, glycerin control, is WFO 34; FDO 35, rapeseed, is WFO 35; FDO 36, cashew, is WFO 36; FDO 37, sperm oil, is WFO 37; FDO 38, palm oil, is WFO 38; FDO 39, tung oil, is WFO 39; FDO 42, fats and oils, is WFO 42; FDO 43, coconut and babassu oil, is WFO 43; FDO 53, neatsfoot, is WFO 53; FDO 60, fish oil, is WFO 60; FDO 67, edible tallow and grease, is WFO 67; FDO 76, woolfat, is WFO 76; FDO 86, soap, is WFO 86; and FDO 87, fatty acid inventories, is WFO 87.

Mining the Public Domain

The Mining States have become quite upset recently by reports emanating from Washington that the government is going to abolish the right of the prospector to hunt for and locate mining claims on the public domain. The reports grow out of the fact that there is a movement on foot in the Department of the Interior to tighten up prospecting in the interest of conservation of mineral resources, but Mr. Ickes says he has no intention of going as far as these reports indicate.

Mr. Ickes states his official position for the record as follows:—

> . . . the department has never, nor does it now intend, to contest mining locations indiscriminately. The right is exercised only in those cases when the alleged allocations interfere with the proper use of the land for purposes authorized by law. It is not my intention to withdraw all vacant public lands

—*Continued on page 41*

Priorities Regulation No. 3 Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The regular bimonthly revision of Priorities Regulation No. 3 and three interpretations of the regulation have been issued, the War Production Board has announced.

The amendment to the regulation points out that preference ratings for production materials may be applied or extended to obtain containers to package the products, if such application or extension may be made under WPB container orders. At the present time, such extension is permitted under Orders P-140, dealing with wooden shipping containers, and P-146, dealing with fibre shipping containers.

The amended order also points out that persons who received the certification that is provided in the regulation for use in applying or extending preference ratings may rely on it as a representation of the buyer unless he knows or has reason to know that the certification is false.

Provisions of the regulation that deal with the placement of orders orally or by telegraph have been deleted because rules governing such procedures are now included in Priorities Regulation No. 7.

Material Substitution List No. 12 Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Issue No. 12 of the Material Substitution and Supply List has been released by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board. This list divides materials into three groups of availability and changes occur as their supply and demand fluctuate.

For the first time in nearly two years a number of substitute fibers improved their position as some grades of coir, istle and hemp went from Group II to Group III. The hard fibers, manila and sisal, remained critically short. Chemicals continued in varied degrees of availability. A number of plastics are easier. Vegetable oils have eased, while certain fish oils are scarcer. The tightness of mica is reflected in a more complete listing of grades.

Copies of this report are available at the Conservation Division, War Production Board, Room 2610, Temporary D, Washington 25, D. C.

Latin American Civilian Export Procedure Change

OPD Washington Bureau

Simplification of procedure in booking civilian commodity exports to Latin-America has been announced by the War Shipping Administration. The new system becomes effective May 1. Combination of staffs in offices of WSA Cargo Control and the Foreign Economic Administration in principal United States ports to expedite clearance of shippers' applications also was announced.

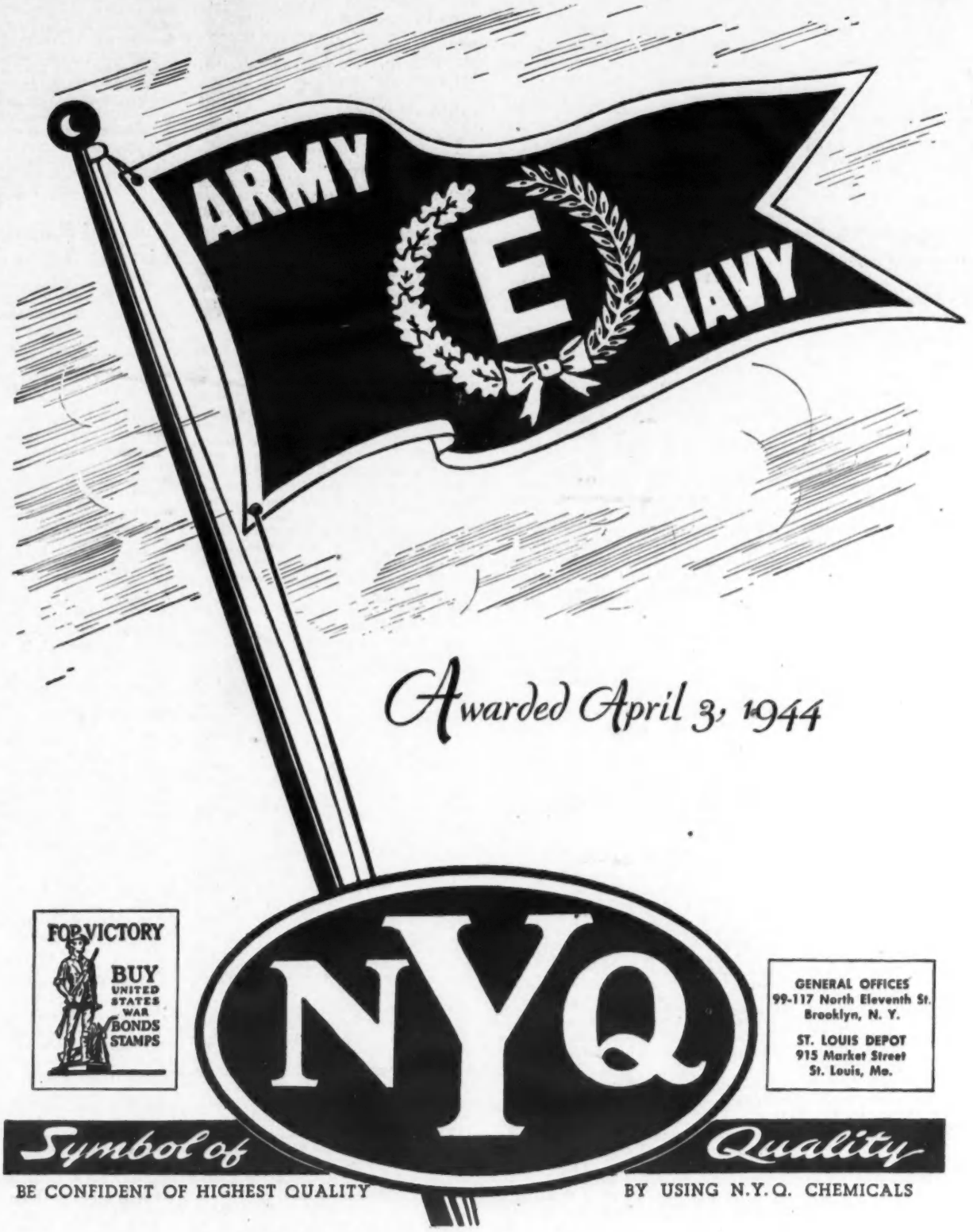
The new procedure allows the shipper, once his export license and application for space have been approved by FEA and WSA, to deal directly with the shipping company. This follows, as nearly as possible, normal peacetime booking procedure. The changed procedure eliminates delays and uncertainty for the shipper and cuts down the number of steps required heretofore, WSA said. Adoption of the new system of cargo booking does not imply any relaxation of control or any increase in available shipping space to Latin-America, WSA officials said.

Refrigerant Gas 'F-22' Use Is Restricted

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has restricted deliveries of the refrigerant gas "F-22," particularly for use in any system of comfort air conditioning and any installation for storing or dispensing carbonated or malt beverages. "F-22" gas is a comparatively new refrigerant and has, to date, been utilized mainly for low temperature experimental work, such as for testing flying clothes and instruments under simulated stratospheric conditions and for the shrinking of metals. The present inventory of "F-22" is deemed insufficient to permit uncontrolled withdrawals, according to WPB.

What's NEW at NYQ



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Rubber Research Activities Discussed at A.C.S. Meeting

Copper was disclosed as a new and powerful agent in the production of synthetic rubber at a meeting of the Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society at the Hotel Commodore, New York, April 26 to 28. This discovery was reported by Dr. A. A. Somerville, vice-president of the R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York. Two new vulcanization accelerators for synthetic rubber, both chemical compounds of copper, were announced in a paper on "A GR-S Vulcanization Catalyst," read by Dr. Somerville.

These two accelerators, known as 'Cumate' and 'Cuprax,' Dr. Somerville declared, are several times as powerful as the conventional type now in use in the rubber industry, and we believe that this greater activity is due to the fact that they are compounds of copper. He added:—

The new copper accelerators, it is understood, can be used in conjunction with other standard rubber accelerators, so that the supply and requirements situation in the rubber industry will not be upset. The new accelerators do not require special equipment for their manufacture, and due to the fact that they are so powerful, they should, if anything, ease the supply situation.

The word "copper" has been a "hush-hush" word in the rubber industry until now for the reason that this metal and certain of its compounds act as catalysts of the oxidation of natural rubber, thereby greatly accelerating the rate of deterioration or perishing of natural rubber due to aging. The use of copper in any form in natural rubber has therefore been carefully avoided, or if the presence of copper in natural rubber compounds was suspected copper antidotes have been deliberately added.

In buna S, however, all this is apparently quite different. In buna S copper acts as a catalyst of vulcanization, not as a catalyst of oxidation. Buna S does not oxidize nearly so readily as natural rubber, and the presence of copper does not spoil the aging properties of buna S. On the contrary the aging properties of buna S compounds accelerated with the new chemical compounds of copper, "Cumate" and "Cuprax," are actually better than when conventional accelerators are used exclusively.

Carbon Blacks

Discovery of a process to prevent excessive heat in compounds of buna rubber holds promise of bringing this synthetic into wider public use, Alan R. Lukens, research director of Thompson, Weinman & Company, Cambridge, Mass., said in a paper.

When fine carbon blacks are utilized in compounding buna rubber high tire temperatures result, Mr. Lukens explained. This technical difficulty, long a headache to rubber chemists, is eliminated when non-black pigments are employed, Mr. Lukens found.

Lactoprene

Lactoprene, a new synthetic rubber, was described by C. H. Fisher, W. C. Mast, C. E. Rehberg, and Lee T. Smith of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia. Electron microscope studies of natural and synthetic rubbers were reported by C. E. Hall, E. A. Hauser, D. S. leBeau, F. O. Schmitt, and P. Talalay of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Vinyl Chloride Resins

Plasticized vinyl chloride resins have been united with certain butadiene type synthetic rubbers to effect vulcanizable blends possessing most of the best properties of each material, thus closing the gap between plastics and rubbers, R. A. Emmett, research chemist of the B. F. Goodrich Company, reported.

Vulcanizable blends ranging from 75 parts of oil resistant synthetic rubber such as 'Hycar' OR and 25 parts of the 'Geon' resins to 50 parts of the rubber and 50 of 'Geon' are obtainable which are easily processable by well-known rubber industry techniques and yield products serviceable over an exceptionally wide range, Mr. Emmett said. Compositions made from these blends can be extruded, molded, calendered, or spread, he said. A mirror-like finish can be produced, he added.

A chemical plasticizer developed in the du Pont laboratories is helping to solve the problem of making GR-S synthetic rubber behave more like natural rubber in the fabrication of tires, it was reported at the meeting. One of the big differences between natural rubber and GR-S (familiarly known as buna S type) is that the synthetic product is much more difficult to soften or plyasticize by rubber mills and mixers prior to incorporation of the compounding ingredients.

Data were presented that showed these milling properties were improved by the plasticizer known as R.P.A. No. 5. The chemical was developed by Drs. B. M. Sturgis and J. R. Vincent, of the du Pont company's Jackson laboratory, in Deepwater Point, N. J. The performance data were reported by two other du Pont chemists, Dr. Arthur M. Neal and Pieter Ottenhoff, of the rubber chemicals laboratory of the du Pont company.

Alkyl Phenol Sulphides

Extensive tests have shown that alkyl phenol sulphides serve the dual purpose of imparting tack and acting as vulcanizing agents for GR-S rubber, it was reported by G. M. Wolf, T. E. Deger, H. I. Cramer, and C. C. deHilster, of the Sharples Chemical, Inc., Wyandotte, Mich., in the paper "Develops New Vulcanizing Agents for Synthetic Rubber."

The paper pointed out that p-tertiary-amylphenol-disulphide is an example of the Alkyl phenol sulphide class of vulcanizing agents which mixes readily with synthetic rubber of the butadiene type to impart upon vulcanization superior tensile strength and improved elongation, together with greater resistance to tear and cracking under flexure. All of these factors contribute to the improvement of GR-S synthetic rubber.

Atmospheric Humidity

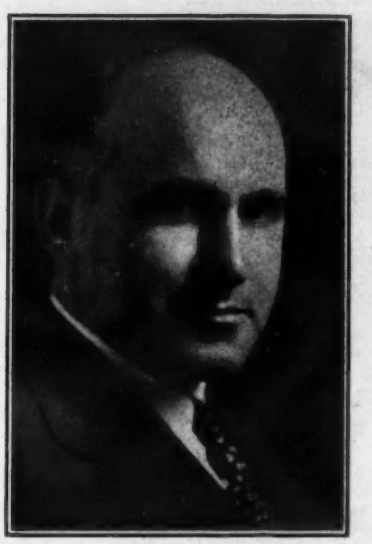
F. E. Rupert, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, and F. W. Gage, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Barberton, Ohio, presented a paper on "The Effect of Atmospheric Humidity During Storage of Uncured Stock on Stress-Strain Characteristics and Rate of Cure of GR-S."

High Polymers

"The Processing Behavior of High Polymers As Revealed by Their Elastic-Plastic Properties" was the title of a paper submitted by R. L. Zapp and A. M. Gessler of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Paint Technicians Discuss Equipment and Materials

Equipment got keener, if not bigger, attention than was given to materials in the technical symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, April 21 and 22, in Cincinnati. This difference recognized a need stated by John C. Moore that paint technicians must work for the development of better production equipment. There have been few new developments in fifty years, Mr.



Carlton H. Rose

Moore declared. Progress in materials has been especially marked in comparison with the stagnation in equipment for their use.

Mr. Moore described a new micro-mill comprising two adjustable, facing metallic plates with interlacing concentric extensions and recesses. He showed also a new grinding medium for use in pebble mills. This is a cylindrical-shaped object made of a composition heavier and harder than flint or earlier synthetic "pebbles." He suggested the possibility of using short steel rods kept in fixed relative positions in the grinding chamber by means of electrical charges.

Mr. Moore recommended that production men improve their knowledge of operating efficiency. He suggested study of mills used in chocolate-grinding, in the working of asbestos, in ore-pulverizing, and operations in other industries. He suggested that scholarships in mechanics be set up to develop new equipment, expressing the opinion that a skilled mechanic probably would depart widely from typical paint-grinding apparatus and might turn up something in the way of a continuous operation mixing equipment.

Carl Schumann described a Glenhart mixer which, he said, satisfactorily displaced a grinding mill in the making of camouflage flat-white and similar preparations not requiring fine grinding. The pigment is introduced in dry form into the vehicle with the machine in operation. It saves time and cost, and it works well in all respects, he said.

Cooperative study by production clubs and local manufacturers of equipment was recommended by Mr. Moore. A new fact-finding undertaking is called for; work toward the development of greater efficiency and new methods. The New York club is launching such a program.

Improved Varnish-Making

Noting the lag of the mechanics of paint production behind its chemical progress, H. H. Shuger told of what his company had done to depart from the varnish-making methods that have been typical for almost half a century. His new equipment comprises a permanently set, oil-heated cooking kettle of 600 gallons' capacity emptying direct by gravity flow into a thinning tank. This makes possible the running of 1,000-gallon batches, doubling former capacity, with no pulling off of kettle, and no cooling before thinning at 375° F. Less manpower is required; solvent loss is reduced to almost nothing; fuel consumption is reduced; so is the fire hazard. Fume control is practically perfect. The equipment is flexible—it has been used to fuse natural gums, and he expects to use it to make varnish in a continuous operation following the making of the desired resin. The apparatus has automatic temperature control, and its regulation of the cooling rate assures uniformity of viscosities. The operations are carried on in an atmosphere of CO_2. It is expected that savings in solvent and fuel alone will be enough to pay for the plant in five years

Cooling varnish batches in portable kettles by means of immersed water coils was described by Carlton Rose.

The Cincinnati gathering was the federation's fourth wartime symposium. It was opened by Carlton H. Rose, as chairman on technical programs. Local attendance added about one-third to the limited representation of constituent clubs in the symposium; the registration totaled 245.

An outline of the federation's technical programs was given by President Joseph J. Mattiello with special reference to the constructive work in specifications and the overall aims of the new committee on materials and manufacturing. The keynote was the desirability and necessity of striving ever to improve products and reduce costs.

Work in Progress

The scheme of the technical information committee for the improvement of the value of the *Official Digest*, the federation's publication, was outlined by Austin O. Allen. The technical advisory committee, said Robert W. Matlack, chairman, had dropped most of its other work in order to have time for study of specifications. Fifteen of these had already been critically analyzed; five more were under study. He urged that the work be spread as much as possible among local clubs, and he asked for suggestions directed to the elimination of dissatisfaction.

Saltspray testing was explained by William A. Wright, of the Army Quartermaster Corps, who told of the desirability of developing a standard method. This test, he said, is not one of durability but rather one of continuity of coatings. He noted the influences of the kind of salt used, the concentration and pH of the solution, the temperature, and the nature of the spray. Dr. Mattiello said that a saltspray specification had been prepared but was being studied further for improvement.

—*Continued on page 51*

Paint Production Clubs News

Election of officers for the ensuing year will constitute the chief business at the next monthly meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held in the Building Trades Employers Association building, May 4.

Also featuring this meeting will be illustrated expository addresses by Abner C. Hopkins, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, on "Hot Lacquer Process," and by Harold Ransburg, of the Harper J. Ransburg Company, on "Dipping and Spraying Electrostatically."

For the annual election of oficers, Frederick M. Damitz, of the National Varnished Products Company, now serving as the club's vice-president, is slated for elevation to the presidency; Robert D. Bonney, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., now secretary, has been named for vice-president, and Carl L. Englehardt, of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, now treasurer, has been nominated for secretary. F. Grant Schleicher, of the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, now president and chairman of the executive committee, will be named chairman of the membership committee.

Baltimore

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club at its April meeting heard William Koch, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, discuss "Recent Developments in Cellulose Derivatives."

Los Angeles

Fifty-four members and guests of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club met April 5. Dr. Alexander Schwarzman, of Spencer Kellogg, gave a short talk on the developments in drying oils and presented an address on the "History of Russia."

Philadelphia

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club was featured by a talk and the presentation of lantern slides and a sound film on the electron microscope by J. Banca, of the Radio Corporation of America. The principles of the instrument and its use in general were discussed.

Toronto

The April meeting of the Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club was attended by seventy-seven members and guests. The annual June field day will be held on a Wednesday afternoon this year. D. W. Robertson, of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, will be guest speaker at the May meeting. J. C. Cooper, of the Canadian General Electric Company, talked on "Electronics," discussing rectifier tubes, the electron microscope, electronic heating, television and frequency modulation. The talk was illustrated by slides. Following the talk, General Electric's film on television was shown.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 28, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	.50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	.29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	.37
dms.	lb.	.42	—
kgs.	lb.	.37	.38
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	.35
dms.	lb.	.40	—
kgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. duns.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	—
Acetone, CP,[6,1] dms., c.l., divd. E.[6]	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.07	—

[6] OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	1.25
5-dm. lots, works	lb.	1.00	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.08	1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.35	1.00
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[3,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls.	100 lbs.	5.38	5.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.58	5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	6.98
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.	100 lbs.	13.50	13.75
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	9.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	—
USP, cbys.	100 lbs.	11.70	—
synth., CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	12.50	13.50
99.5%, bbls., works	100 lbs.	9.15	9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	—
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.44	4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.26	9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't	100 lbs.	.45	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.46	.59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	.54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).			
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White.)			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	.22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 10-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	27.00	—
10-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	27.35	—
2½-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	27.70	—
1-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	28.41	—
500 gram lots, bots.	kilo.	29.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	.56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.56	.57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.59	.60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.96	—
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Broomers, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	22.00	—
Acid, camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.85	7.00
Capric, dms.	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Caprylic, dms.	lb.	.27	.27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.	lb.	.20¾	.21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	.26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.22	.24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
Citric acid powd., ¼c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] s.d., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.14¼	—
Cresylic,[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tanks	gal.	.75	—
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref.	gal.	.690	—
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, divd.	gal.	.845	—
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.	gal.	.550	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.676	—
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.	gal.	.570	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.696	—
heavy grade (247°-295°), tanks, divd.	gal.	.556	—
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.	gal.	.490	—
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.	gal.	.616	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.519	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.636	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	.11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.	lb.	.27	.31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.	lb.	1.27	1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.34	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.10	1.13
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.15	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	.28
H, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.	lb.	.35	—
dil., cbys.	lb.	.20	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydro-cyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works.	lb.	.19	.19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
30% rubber dms., works	lb.	.08	.09
48% rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52% rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
60% rubber dms., works	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	.09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila.	lb.	.084	—
tanks, works, basis acid content	lb.	.08¼	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.	lb.	.75	.80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
5 to 19	lb.	.13	—
1 to 4	lb.	.13½	—
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more	lb.	.24½	—
1 to 4	lb.	.24½	—
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14½	—
5 to 10 cbys.	lb.	.14¾	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.15¼	—
tech dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lb.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XI, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	.57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	.55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.	lb.	.21½	.22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	2.20
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	.06
sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085	.009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	1.10
Monochloroacetic, 85%, tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
purified, bbls.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, dealer, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.17½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	.19	.19½
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works.	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works.	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo.	kilo.	7.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	7.10	—
2½-kilo lots	kilo.	7.20	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	7.30	—
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.21½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.23	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12¾	—
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms.	lb.	.13	.13¼
tanks	lb.	.12¼	—
Paraminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.80	—
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, divd.,	lb.	.11¼	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.85	2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.25	4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.25	7.25
tankcars, works, frt. equald,	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10¼	—
10 cbys., to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10¼	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
10% dilut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11¾	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.47	—
cns.	lb.	1.63	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	2.65
Pyrolignecous, bbls., divd., E. gal.	gal.	.30	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech., dms., works	lb.	.32	.37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs., to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	.42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works	lb.	.55	.57
Soybean oil,[1,6] s.d., dms.	lb.	.16½	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Stearic,[1,3] double-press, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
single press, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
triple press, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.19¾
Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.	lb.	1.60	1.65
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 up, works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.15½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	.73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.70½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	.60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Root, bls.	lb.	1.20	1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	23.00
15-gr. vials	vial.	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	48.00
15-gr. vials	vial.	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39½	—
5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works	lb.	.40½	—
1 dm. to 1 ton, works	lb.	.41	—
tankcars, frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors,	lb.	.34	.35½
producers	lb.	.36	—
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors	lb.	.32½	.34
producers	lb.	.32	—

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[5]	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	.70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd.	lb.	1.85	1.97
granular	lb.	1.80	1.92
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.65	1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.85	.75
dms.	lb.	.63	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1960	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2030	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1880	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2000	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1850	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—

[6] Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.096	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.083	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.00
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	—
Denatured,[1,6,9] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.54½	—
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.56½	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59½	—
tanks, E., divd.	lb.	.50	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
19 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.64	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.59	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal.	gal.	.60	—
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.48	—
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.61½	—
19 bbls.	gal.	.63½	—
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.66½	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.49½	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal.	gal.	.62½	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.69	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.50½	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.55½	—
19 dms. to c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.51	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¼	.14¼
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¾	.15
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10¼	.13¼
tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	.13¼
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¼	.14
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10	.13¼
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l.	gal.	17.04½	—
19 dms.	gal.	17.68	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	17.71	—
tanks	gal.	17.00	—
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	18.62	—
18 dms., c.l.	gal.	18.65½	—
1 to 17 dms.	gal.	18.68½	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	.28
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).			
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0880	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.66½	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.63½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.54	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.65	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.37½	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65	.70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis.	lb.	.60	.62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks.	gal.	.67	.77

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
ons., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., 5b. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .85 - .89
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .81½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .83½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .78½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¾- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, 5lb. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, 5lb. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, 5lb. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms. works..lb. .18½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [5],[6] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .36 - .39
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .34 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .30 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .37 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .39 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .37 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand.. 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[7] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld.lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[8] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1030- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Ammonia iodide, NF, bots....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[9] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1],[6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis. ton.50.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - 08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. 18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls....lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .00½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .957 - .962
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .24 - .29
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .05 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1],[4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1],[5] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.55 - —
jars .....lb. 5.45 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.33.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Gilsonite, 270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -25.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l.. works..ton.55.00 - —
ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.: ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R. N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 6.00 - —
Bauxite,[2] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.26 - 3.55
Benzol,[2] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnesota, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Bensoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., 5lb. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - 2.35
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 2.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.33 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbensoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.47 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[5] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .76 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 55%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80% bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 -
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.): Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.63
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.49 - 1.63
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bxs., frt alld... ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —

OPD—5-1-1944

At Your Service

AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
Standardized for your special requirements—prompt shipment.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Allotments can be made available—ask for detailed information.

BENZOIC ACID
Conforms to USP specifications, except as to assay and color—regular monthly production—samples on request.

BENZOL SUBSTITUTE
Large quantities from regular production—samples on request.

CALCIUM LACTATE
Available for prompt shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace Citric Acid.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We can offer a few tons of the USP powder.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum Cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

ETHYL ETHER USP
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible. As the consuming season is now under way; first come, first served.

LECITHIN
A food grade emulsifier and antioxidant —samples on request.

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some orders for May shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
An excellent solvent for oils, fats, waxes, etc. Boiling at 182° C.—contains about 15% Paradichlorobenzene.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

PHOSPHORIC ACID— 85% TECHNICAL
Carload; packed in carboys. For immediate shipment, subject to inspection approval.

POLYAMINO SALT
Is now available at a price no higher than Mono Sodium Glutamate.

PRUSSIATE POTASH—YELLOW
Sizable quantity—spot stock.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Stocks rapidly being depleted as a result of the seasonal demand; first come, first served.

TARTARIC ACID
Consult us concerning your forward requirements.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
We can take orders for June-July shipment—orders for more than 1000 lbs. subject to allocation.

YELLOW PRUSSIATE POTASH
Sizable quantity—spot stock.

AROMATIC PETROLEUM SOLVENTS—samples on request

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .87 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls.. c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works .....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —

Brown, umber, Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .06¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.

Butyl acetate, secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.28 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., divd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

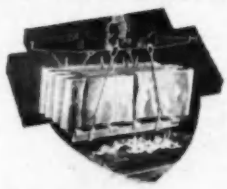
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., divd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -36.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .66 - .67
Syrian, dewhiskeled, bgs....lb. .58¼- .58¾
natural, bgs.....lb. .47¼ Nom.
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
99%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,9] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

AGAIN GENERAL CHEMICAL CREATES NEW FACILITIES FOR SULFURIC ACID TO SERVE AMERICAN INDUSTRY

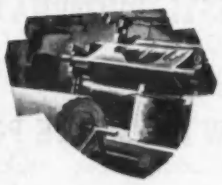
Petroleum
Alkylation, sulfonation, and improving color, odor, and stability of petroleum products.

Rayon
Used in the spinning bath in rayon manufacture.

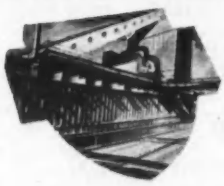


Steel
For pickling of steel sheets and castings; removes oxides and scales.

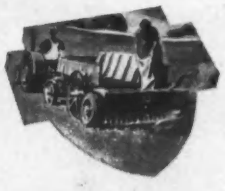
Paints
Raw material in production of pigments; for sulfonating drying oils.



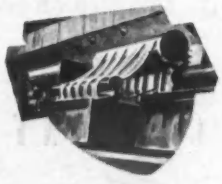
Sulfonation
Sulfonating vegetable oils for water, fire, and mildew-proofing fabrics and textiles.



Coke By-Products
For washing toluene and benzene, raw materials for dyestuffs and explosives.



Fertilizers
Used in super phosphate and ammonium sulfate production.



Textiles
For carbonizing wools and for the dyeing bath in production of textiles.

GRADES OR STRENGTHS
Standard: From 60° Baume to 65% Oleum (114.6% H_2SO_4)
Special High Purity:
Diamond—66° Baume, Carboys Only
Crystal —66° Baume, 98% H_2SO_4
From Carboys to Tank Cars & Barges
RECENTLY RELEASED: New technical information on physical and chemical properties of Fluorsulfonic Acid. Write nearest Technical Service office for Bulletin 33A.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle, Wenatchee and Yakima (Wash.)
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Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.65	Nom.
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.28	- 1.32
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.06
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90	- —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.31	- .32
Case hardening mixture, 30%, gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24	- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¼	- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾	- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾	- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis,	lb.	.26¼	- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19	- .20
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.22	- .24
Cassia,[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.23	- .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.00
synth, bots.	lb.	19.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, f.lb. dms., tins.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21½	- .22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- .35
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis.	lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.55	- .65
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South.	ton.	30.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	41.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0285	- .0370
tanks, works.	lb.	.0226	- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin	lb.	.065	- .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silikbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93	- .96
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.33	- —
Chlorine,[2,6,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	- —
contracts	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07¼	- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.03	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.80 + .13¼*	
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13¼*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60

Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).

Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53	- .53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52	- 53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars	lb.	.93	- 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.17¼	- .17¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	No prices	

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½	- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾	- —
feed grade, 46.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.83½	- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
blue, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,2,3] electrolytic	lb.	.12	- .12½
Naphthanate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾	- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19	- .28
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —

Copper sulphate, 99% cryst., bbls., 2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, works.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.605	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.525	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.74	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.59	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36%, pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00	-49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58	- —
kgs.	lb.	.58½	- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½	- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.18	- .18¾
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	- —

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From the industries powered by Niagara come chemicals, metals, foods and a host of other materials essential to the swift and efficient prosecution of the war. As one of the first chemical manufacturers in the Niagara region, and as a pioneer in the production of electro-chemical products, Niagara Alkali Company applies its long and varied experience to increasing the supplies of such products and improving the efficiency with which they are used.

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Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Creosote, wood, beech, bots....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 95%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. drums, works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62¼- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
Dextrin, com., white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2840- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .1780- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1830- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1680- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylenegiycol,[3] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylaniine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns...lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.85 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 2, cns..lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .63 - .66
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00

OPPORTUNITY
for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers!

...The Nation's Press Continually Reports New Triumphs For SULFADIAZINE. Let CALCO Help You Profit From This Popularity.

CALCO'S large scale production of Sulfadiazine (see illustration of stock awaiting shipment) now permits supplying of civilian demands as well as those of armed forces.

SULFADIAZINE has demonstrated its unusually high effectiveness and low toxicity in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, and hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic infections. That's why its popularity as "The Drug Of Choice" for these uses is mounting steadily.

Endorsed by the Surgeon General's office for the armed forces, Sulfadiazine, it is conservatively estimated, has been employed in the treatment of more than 6,000,000 cases in the comparatively short time since its introduction.

Now that Calco is able to supply this famous chemotherapeutic agent for civilian use, it is available to all ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. It is the drug of choice to meet the demands of the increasing market for sulfas.

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

Sulfadiazine Cures Resistant Malady

Ends Actinomycosis Which Had Defied Other Drugs

Chicago—Sulfadiazine treatment abruptly terminated a stubborn case of actinomycosis, according to authentic reports recently made public here.

The disease had grown progressively worse for over a year before the Sulfadiazine treatment was started with one gram doses by mouth every four hours. A week later the quantity was cut to 1 Gm. four times a day. This dosage was maintained for the duration of the treatment, 120 consecutive days.

Two Weeks Required

It was fully two weeks before any noticeable improvement in the lesions could be observed. However, in the ensuing weeks, the abscesses disappeared and the scars actually dissolved, leaving the skin practically in a normal condition after physician and patient had almost despaired.

The urine and blood, checked at frequent intervals, remained normal during the treatment.

Other CALCO Products:

Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

ARMY E NAVY

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benso fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
720 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1160 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
884 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
624 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .26 - .27
Emetine[4] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
kgs, c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .35½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,3] dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l. works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .15½- .16
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16

SPOT DELIVERIES

MALT SYRUP, NON-DIASTATIC

Tricalcium Phosphate
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Tannic Acid, U.S.P.
Zinc Sulfate

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2 mines..net ton 33.00 - —
85%, mines.....net ton 32.00 - —
80%, mines.....net ton 31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,4] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0675
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515 -.0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565 -.0590
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .04¼
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[4] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12¼- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks...gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane .....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .08
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08¼- .06¼
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls....lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[5] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/35, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
28/32, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
22/100, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,5] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials: inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 3c. to 5½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above priced; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.
Glycerin,[1,2,3] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same bases..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 80%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l., lb. .11¼- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klickat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works...lb. .04½- —
70-75% bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73¼
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .28 - .13¼
white, sorts, ½, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .35¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., unscraped, same basis..lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs.,same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Gum, copal, Manila, loba, D, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 2, bgs., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gualac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .30¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton. 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,5] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12¾- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., sams basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[4] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.50
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd. .....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.35
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms. .....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns. .....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .58
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .35 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms., lb. .33 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .25½
Isobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

Is Postwar Planning Unpatriotic?

IF YOU'VE just come from seeing the movies of Marines fighting on Tarawa, or have just talked to a guy who's been in the fighting anywhere, the road ahead seems tough enough.

And thoughts about postwar planning seem out of place, even unpatriotic.

But wait a minute . . .

Someone planned what the Marines would do *after* they'd taken Tarawa; someone plans what any group of fighters will do next *after* they've taken *any* objective.

And this planning has to be done long before Tarawa or any other place is even attacked.

In such perspective, it makes lots of sense to plan *now* for what we're all going to do *after* the final objective has been won and peace comes.

Can we help you?

This is why we picture several postwar containers for probable products, at the bottom of this page. They are examples of postwar planning . . . intelligent projections of lessons, learned during this war, which have already been applied to the Peace to come.

In solving the war problems which led to these peacetime applications, the great laboratory facilities and technical skill of American Can Company played their appropriate part.

The increased experience, gained by solving the new problems we've had to meet since 1940, has placed us in even better position to help you with your postwar packaging problems. You need only write or call us.

Pictured are canned roast beef with gravy, canned hamburger, and canned potato salad—three foods which can be packed in metal containers after the war.

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[4] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	.12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks	lb.	.04½	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	.62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	.53
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	—
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55	.60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs.	lb.	.70	—

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.42	.45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04½	.04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank	gal.	.071	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½	.04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅝	.04⅜
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07½	.08
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07¼	.07⅝
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07⅜	.08
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80	—
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	—
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	.95
Lead,[1,2] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	—
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	.06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11	.11¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	.12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	.23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors: outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, 5lb. dms.	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80	—
jars	lb.	2.60	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	—
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾	.21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14¼	.17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	—
Other points	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10	—
other points	lb.	.09½	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
other points	lb.	.10	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½	—
other points	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
other points	lb.	.09¾	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
other points	lb.	.10¼	—
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	—
other points	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
other points	lb.	.10	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	—
other points	lb.	.10½	—
in oil, 85% min., kgs.	lb.	.14	—
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730	.0780
Lead, soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22¼	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.	lb.	.08¼	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾	—
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cali., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½	—
other points	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
other points	lb.	.08½	—
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	—
other points	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	—
other points	lb.	.07½	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼	.11⅝
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼	.12⅝
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29	.43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41	.55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.75	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	.27½
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
powder, bbls.	lb.	.14	.15
Russian, bls.	lb.	.08½	.09
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	—

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—

Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—

hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.

Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b.,

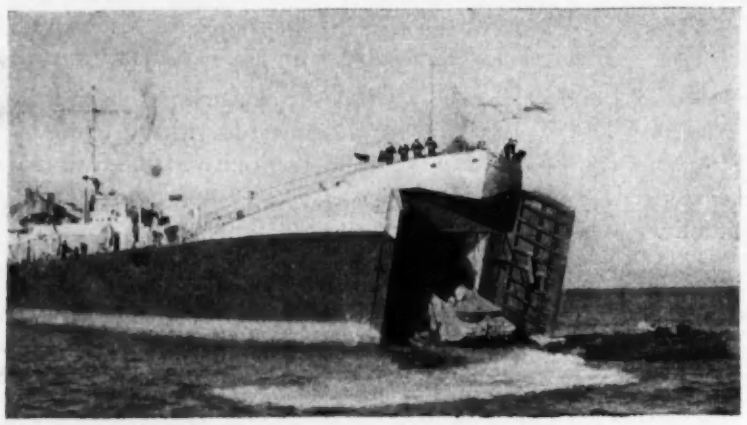
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—

Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.

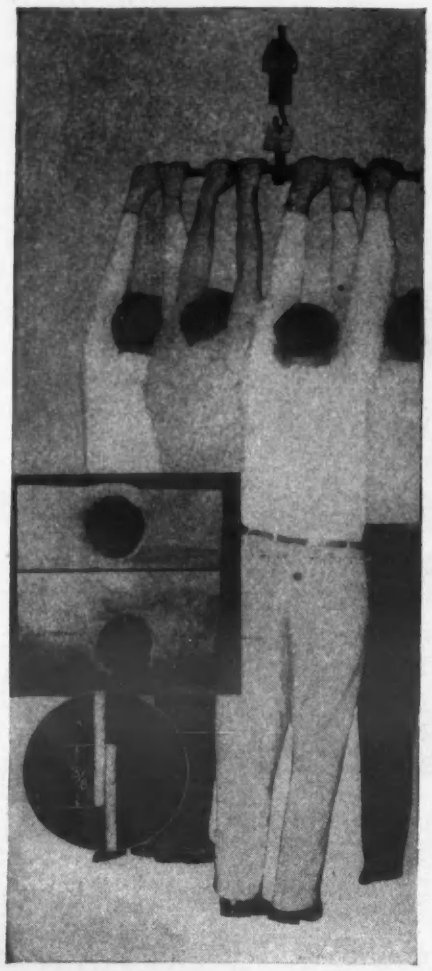
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—

Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[4] 20.5% N, bgs., works.	ton.	32.50	—
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.00	-10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	4.50	-11.85

LIFE On The



(*Left*) **DRESSED UP TO GO PLACES.** When the Navy's LST and similar landing craft "calling" these days, the metal surfaces of vessels are quite likely protected by a s corrosion-inhibiting alkyd-resin zinc chro primer coat made to exacting "specs." primer is readily produced with a xylene solution of Cyanamid's REZYL*728-5, one many resin vehicles developed by Cyan research for timely surface coating applica For example, this corrosion-inhibiting p made with Cyanamid's REZYL 728-5 ma applied to bare steel surfaces; sets to tou 15 minutes; is dry and ready for camou coating in about an hour. This quick-dr highly efficient primer is, therefore, prov time-saving factor in speeding up the N landing barge building program. In war se too, are Cyanamid's other resins—MEL BEETLE*, TEGLAC*, and PHENAC**—w quality formulations are meeting the rigi quirements of U. S. Army and Navy.



(*Left*) **THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF FOUR MEN CAN'T BREAK THIS ADHESIVE BOND** which the two pieces of aluminum illustrated at the left. "Welding with a paint br is the phrase by which the U. S. Stoneware Company, makers of REANITE, des the versatility of their new bonding process. REANITE cement is applied by brus the surfaces of the materials to be joined; permitted to dry for an hour; the sur are pressed together; and mild heat and pressure are applied. Suitable for uniting m to metal, or rubber, synthetic rubber, plastics, leather, or wood to metal, or to other, REANITE is reputed as providing a bond whose strength often surpasses th the materials joined (see inset illustration to left) and which remains effective thr a temperature range of from 50° F. to 300° F.

(*Above*) **A RARE SIGHT IS THIS NEW RUBBER TIRE** being lifted carefully from the cur mold. After three quarters of an hour in the mold this tire is cured and its tread des formed. An automatic timing device opened the mold and now the operator is lift the tire out to send it on its way for final inspection. Of equal interest at this tim Cyanamid's AERO*AC 165, a much needed self-activating accelerator for GR-S. A AC 165 is one of a large family of chemicals developed by Cyanamid for the rub industry. It is ideal for synthetic rubber formulations, dispersing readily and possess low scorching tendencies, indicating safe processing. AERO AC 165 produces vulca zates with good physical properties, cut growth resistance, and good aging characterist

Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —

Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

M

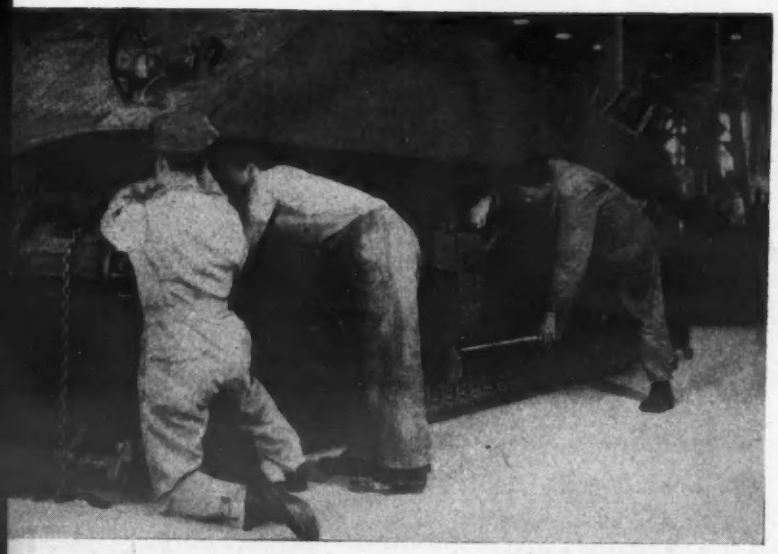
Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —

Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. allds. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.53.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. **No stocks**
blue, bls.....lb. **No stocks**
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. **No stocks**
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. **No stocks**
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Calif., bbls.....lb. .69 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .36½- .37
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs. lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
50%, pails.....lb. 1.79 - 1.81
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.43 - 2.45
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 4.20 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.53 - 2.55
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms.....lb. 1.77 - 1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 5⅝x5⅝ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 5⅝x5⅝ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,4] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic,[3,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1123- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvl.....lb. .1847- —

Chemical Newsfront

(more) **WATER RESISTANCE FOR PRINTING PAPERS** so that they may withstand printing by the offset process (left) and pass critical inspection (right) is imparted by the use of a new Cyanamid coating resin. Because, as a result of the war, there has been a notable increase in the use of starch as an adhesive for coated printing papers, it was essential that some method of improving the water resistance of such paper be devised. Cyanamid technicians quickly developed a method by which this desired water and wet rub resistance could be attained. The Cyanamid resin which forms the basis of this treatment is of the water dispersible thermo-setting type and, although the amount of resin required depends upon the degree of wet rub resistance desired, it is quite effective even when used in minor proportions. Papers coated with this Cyanamid-devised formulation are satisfactory for offset and lithographic printing.



(*Left*) **FOR FIGHTING EQUIPMENT THAT MUST TAKE IT** as well as hand it out, it is highly important that its geared and moving parts are toughened and hardened to withstand the stresses, strains, and wear of actual combat service. The proper case hardening and carburizing of such parts are one of the important reasons why Uncle Sam's tanks, guns and trucks are doing such a remarkable job in pressing the attack on all fronts. Cyanamid's AEROCASE*, AEROCARB*, and AEROCARB* DEEPCASE case hardening and carburizing compounds, because of their speed of penetration and the uniformity of depth of case that they provide, are being widely used. The lower cyanide content required in Cyanamid's activated carburizing baths as compared with the amount required in the non-activated type of cyanide case hardening compounds, enables Cyanamid's two-component case hardening and liquid carburizing baths to conserve important quantities of critical cyanide. Cyanamid has prepared a new 32-page reference text on case hardening and liquid carburizing which may be obtained on request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Trade-mark

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Methyl acetate, CP, 91-96%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride, refrig. tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, retrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

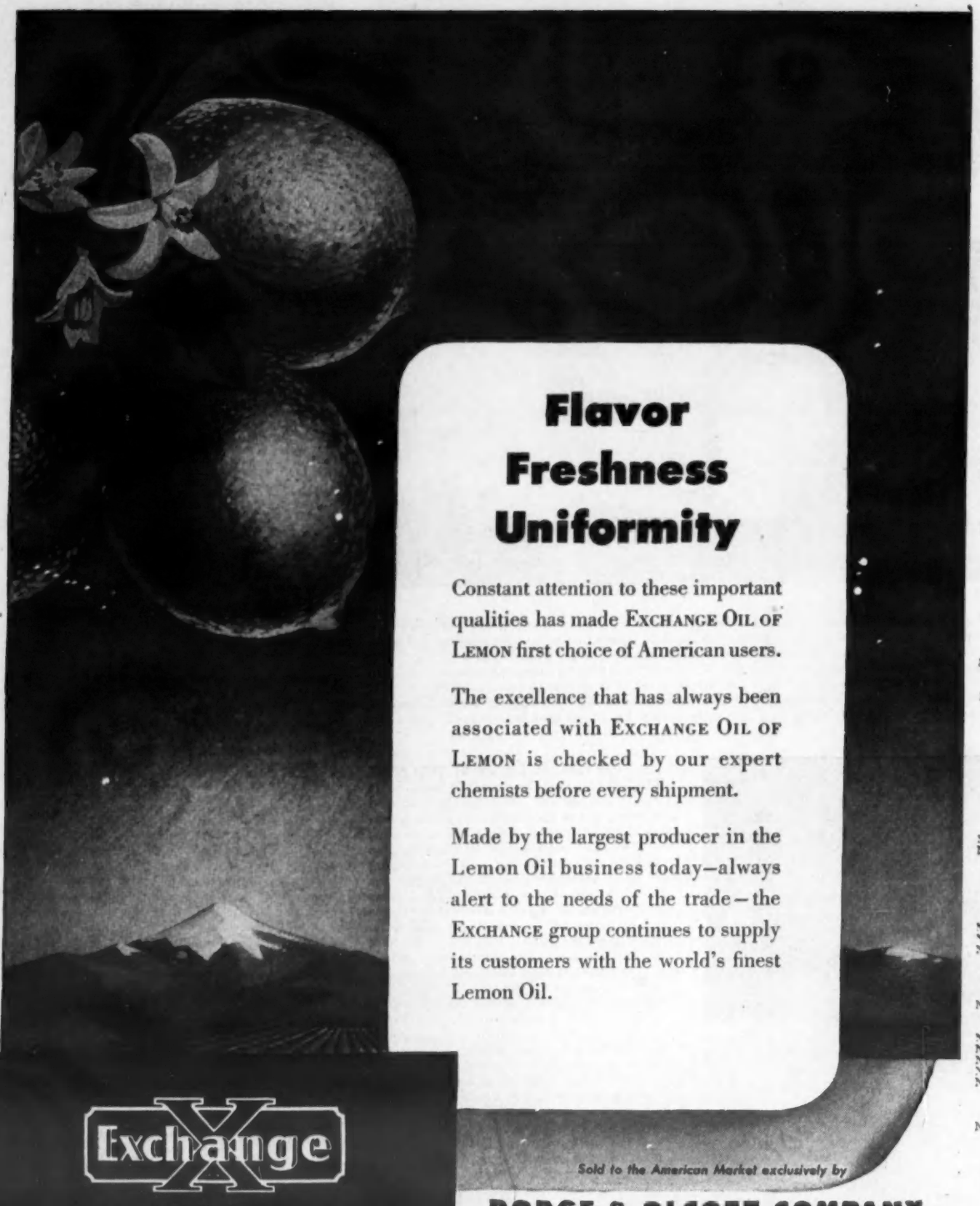
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H. N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.00 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .97 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brokn, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.60.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 8).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms ....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.13.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neralin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[3] sulhate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis..lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage,[3] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese ... .lb. .39 - .40



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Uniformity

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Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.	lb.	.75	Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
powder, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 -	.13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.		No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., G.3.	gal.	.55 -	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.13 -	—
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 300-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).			
bitter, F.P.A.	lb.	5.25 -	5.50
natural, USP, bots.	lb.		Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.60 -	2.00
Angelica root, bots.	lb.		No stocks
Seed, bots.	lb.		No stocks
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.60
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1110-	—
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.55 -	1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.35
natural, Italian, coppers	lb.	25.00	Nom.
Brazilian, cns.	lb.		No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.35
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	3.80 -	4.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 -	.70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.65 -	2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Calamus, cns.	lb.	22.50	-25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.		No stocks
white, cns.	lb.		No stocks
Canangа, native, cns.	lb.	8.75	-10.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	10.25	-11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 -	4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.		No prices
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	24.00	-34.00
Cassia; USP, cns.	lb.	12.00	Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
cns.	lb.	.15¾-	.17¾
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks	lb.	.13 -	—
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks	lb.	.1750-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1690-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1730-	—
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., returnable, c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
75% (67½ fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼-	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Cedarleaf,[2] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	2.85
Cedarwood, dms.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Celery, bots.	lb.	24.00	-26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	36.00	-40.00
leaf oil, dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	.95 -	1.00
Java, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Coconut,[1,2] Manila, crude, bulk, c.t.f., N. Y.	lb.	.0835-	—
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0985-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.82 -	—
tankcar	gal.	.83 -	.85
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms.	bbl.	80.00	-88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	23.50	-33.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾-	—
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.1502-	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, delvd. E.	lb.	.03¾-	—
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¾-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03¾-	—
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	3.90 -	4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.		No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	5.10 -	5.50
weed, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram. per million units.		.14 -	—
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram. per million units.		.001 -	—
200,000 or more A units. per million units.		.30 -	—
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).			
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	13.00	-15.75
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	14.00	-16.50
Russian, cns.	lb.	15.50	- —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.40
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.	lb.	.14 -	—
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	—
Winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	—
fined, bbls.	lb.	.15½-	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.		No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Lavender flower, French, cns.,	lb.	7.50	-16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	11.00	-11.50
garden, cns.	lb.	.55 -	.75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	4.00
tech., cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.		No stocks.
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.55 -	1.60
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).			
Mexican, seed, cns.	lb.		No stocks.
wood, cns.	lb.	3.20 -	3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	7.50
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00	-12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1510-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1550-	.1610
tankcar	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1470-	—
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1450-	.1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1490-	.1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar.	lb.	.1850-	.2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
Linseed replacement, dms.	gal.	1.13½-	1.21½
tankcar	gal.	1.10½-	—
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals.			
pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.25 -	—
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.13 -	.17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pocr, tanks.	gal.	.24 -	.30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 -	.17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.	gal.	.13 -	.15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.29 -	.31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.31 -	.33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.		No prices.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	11.50	-15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890-	—
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1208-	.1210
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
ref'd, alkan, ret., dms.	lb.	.1308-	.1310
kettle-bodied, ret., dms.	lb.	.1408-	.1410
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90 -	—
20°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.80 -	—
30°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.60 -	—
pure, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	220.00	-275.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00 -	—
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.		No prices.
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms.	lb.	.22 -	.23
tanks	lb.	.21 -	.21¼
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.		No stocks.
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms.	gal.	4.30 -	4.80
imported, dms.	gal.		No stocks.
foots, dms.	lb.		No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.		No prices.
l.c.l.	lb.		No prices.
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.		No prices.
l.c.l.	lb.		No prices.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.		No prices.
l.c.l.	lb.		No prices.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.75 -	—
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.15 -	1.50
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.85 -	1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.		No stocks.
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	97.00	-100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¾-	—
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis.	lb.	.05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08 -	—
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy.	gal.	.12 -	—
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08½-	—
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼-	—
Oil, paraffin, 350 flash, 100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis,	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13 -	—
bichd., deod., tankcar	lb.	.1501-	—
hydrog., tanks	lb.	.1573-	.1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 -	—
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.		No prices
import, cns.	lb.		No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	—
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	8.05 -	—
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.		No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45 -	1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.90 -	7.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.80 -	5.00
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.63 -	.63½
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 -	—
Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 -	—
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 -	—

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150-	—
Red,[5] ret. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼-	.14¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00	-40.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 -	—
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—

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Oil, rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rue, bots. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms. lb. .128 - .13
tanks lb. .1225- —
ref'd alkali, ret. dms. lb. .138 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms. lb. .1480- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns. lb. No stocks
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[18] tanks lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns. lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,6] crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tankcar lb. .1393- —
ret. dms. lb. .1500- .1540
clarif., dms. lb. .1296- .1335
tanks lb. .1256- —
foots, acid, 96%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E. lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1386- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.24
Sunflower seed,[1,6] tanks lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —

Oil, tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 50.00 Nom.
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1282 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 bis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —

Oil, white, mineral, USP, San Fran., 85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns., lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. No prices.
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,6] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —

Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons dlvd. Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls. lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works lb. .80 - —
bbls. lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Orris root, African, bls. lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls. lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs. lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs. lb. .38¼- .38¾
good, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs. lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks. lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks. lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
100 to 999 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., ebys. lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No prices
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units. 3.25 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3 gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. gal. .29 - —
10 gal. gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .0365 Bid
50 to 100 bgs. lb. .0705 Bid
24 bgs. lb. .0723- .0740
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs. lb. .28½- .30
sports, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Niger, fair, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls. lb. .60 - .70
import, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
Perchlorethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1 lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0832- .0850

Remember, there's

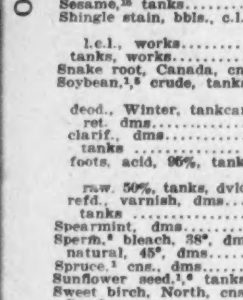
"None Better-Built than

"BENNETT-BUILT"

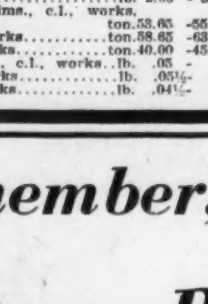
STEEL CONTAINERS

—they'll Save you

MONEY *and* WORRY



5-Gallon Pail. Lug Cover made in 24 or 28 gauge.

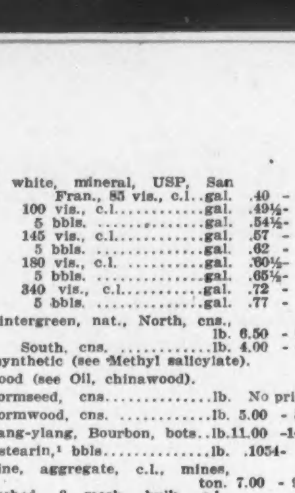


Putty Pail. Double Beaded. Sealed with rubber gasket—airtight closure. Lug cover—usually furnished without bail or handle.

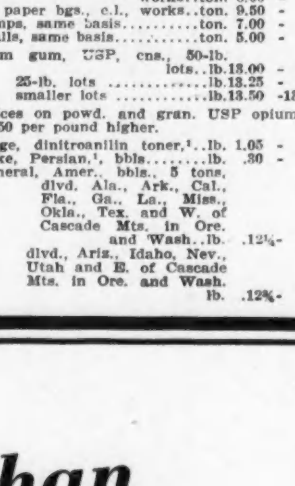
...For nearly half a Century the name *Bennett* has, to users of *Steel Containers*, been an assurance of SAFETY in the transportation and storage of their products—protection against damage—shrinkage or shipping losses.

Our years of experience in the development and perfecting of STEEL CONTAINERS is your assurance that "BENNETT BETTER BUILT" is more than a slogan—it's a pledge.

We can now fill commercial orders when approved by WPB on form 3233. Why not let our trained experts help you solve your container problems.



55-Gallon 18-gauge Liquid Drum



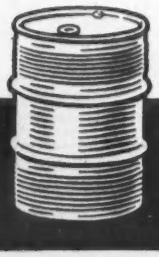
55-Gallon Full Open Head Drum. Lever locking ring. For Paint and Plastics.

Bennett Mfg. Co.

STEEL CONTAINERS

CHICAGO: General Office & Factory
14600 Princeton Ave.—Interocean 9611

NEW ORLEANS: Export Dept. & Barrel Factory
P.O. Box 4026, Station F.—Cedar 2223



Perchlorethylene, Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms.; c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topax, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞- .07⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - .07⅝
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
	gal.	.07⅞- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagons, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery, Calif., Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12- —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1320- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.		
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[7,8] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10⅝- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09⅝- .10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .10⅝
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08⅝- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.52½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57½- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-69% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.		
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R.	long ton.	2.00 - —
240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75 - —
68%, basis 31%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.45 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.,	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
Yellow, dms.	lb.	.23 - .25
cs.	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .15

We shall be glad to send you without obligation a descriptive booklet when requested on your Company's Stationery.

Advance
SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP
245 Fifth Avenue New York 16, N. Y.

Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms, lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .54 - .56
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.....unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis.....unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-69% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] affared from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works.....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powdr., bbls..lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b. Freeport, Tex., frt. equald. with So. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd. gal. 3.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs, lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.125.00-128.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .61 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works...lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .83 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Red, lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works—lb. .80 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .26
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .26
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 22½, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.19 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.21 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- .908
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0720- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0745- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., lb. dms..lb. 2.36 - 2.39
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.00
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams.kilo.280.00- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .48
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, ois.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14½
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.24 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.24 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.24 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.24 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.47 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.09 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l...100 lbs. 3.78 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 70 - 75
Spanish, tins.....lb.41.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast..lb. .32 - .35
ordinary, Chicago, bgs....lb. .64 - .66
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
Salt, l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -22.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .24¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .24 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .26
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .43½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3905- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 3c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lil., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41¾- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .56
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd., lb. .08¼- .10
gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.43 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.20
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower
Citrate, USP VIII, bls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .20½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
Lowd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 99%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, chys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.05
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.67
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.. .....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.85
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12

Soda phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10½
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.15
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs..... .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.20

Soda silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
42°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.80
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .23
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .21 - .33
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .32 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices
Squill red, powd.....lb. .55 - .60
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs .....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Rubber Needs Alkalies
Rubber is basic...to industry...war...and the home. New types in countless forms keep millions of "things" going! Basic to rubber are Solvay alkalies and related products that help give rubber its diverse qualities. In war...as in peace...alkalies are indispensable!
CHLORINE
POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICAR-BONATE
AMMONIUM BICAR-BONATE
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls. lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .34
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila. lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Strophanthin, bots. oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .49 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms. lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphathiazole, dms. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.95
Sulphonmethane, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .13 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Redned sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works. lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¼
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works. lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars. lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcction points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida unit-ton. .50 - .52
others unit-ton. .55 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works. ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, grd., dom., N. Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.35-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. works..ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks. lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose. lb. .08¾- —
special, loose. lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brasil, bgs. lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works. gal. .28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - .33½
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. East gas. 32¾- —
l.c.l., works. gal. .29¾- —
tank, dlvd. East. gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd. ton.135.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47¾- .48
dms. lb. 48¼- .51
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .52¾- .53
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South. lb. .14 - —
tanks, South. lb. .13 - —
pure, dms. lb. .85 - .90
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works. lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works. lb. .23½- .25¼
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,4] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[4] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.300.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[2] Spanish, bls. lb. .21 - .21¼
Thymol, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.10
dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous. lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs. lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,2] Straits. lb. .53 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,2] chalk resistant, ogs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works. lb. .65 - 1.35
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .23 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs. lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms. lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½ - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .92
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz .59 - —
Triacetin, dms., works. lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works. lb .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms. lb .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. lb .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works. lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
tanks lb. .07½- —

TITANOX too was once a "secret weapon"

Many stories these days tell of "secret weapons" that will startle the world and perhaps even change the course of world affairs. Maybe it's so. Such things have happened in peace as well as in war.

TITANOX pigments are a peace-time example. They were "secret weapons" of the white pigment industry a quarter century ago, but there is nothing "secret" about them now. In fact they are the best known and most widely used white pigments. They definitely have revolutionized the art of making white and light colored paints.

The makers of TITANOX pigments want you to know *everything* about them and invite your inquiry in relation to your products. For the more one knows of these fine, modern pigments, the more he will rely on them to help produce coatings in keeping with this modern age.

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.

Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½ - —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½ - .31¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethylenegiycol[3] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.48
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .83½- .84
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .75
tanks.....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[3] ref. dms....gal. .77 - .80
tanks.....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, com., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .28

V

Valerian root, N.F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[5] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .23 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.. ton.50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70 insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.....per ton.50.00 -52.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., basis 60% tannin, plus import duty.....per lb. .0515- —
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons yearly, contract, group II, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15½
black, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
160°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17½
black, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees',[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Wax, bees, yellow, crude, Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57¼- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16¾- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wax, ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¾- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.14 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .70 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms..... lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
900 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —

TAM Zircon crucibles are finding wide application for various high temperature applications up to 3500° in non-ferrous melting such as aluminum, platinum, etc. These Zircon crucibles not only resist various acid and alloy reactions, but due to the straight line expansion coefficient of Zircon, exhibit exceptionally good heat shock properties. Refractory bonds consisting of other compounds are not necessary in the manufacture of TAM Zircon crucibles thereby assuring the user of a pure Zircon product.

TAM small crucibles and shapes of semi-vitreous Zirconium oxide are manufactured for use in quartz fusions and high temperature applications up to 4500° F.

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Representatives for Europe: UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts,..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport. 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devld. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hanse, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.02 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.04 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0045- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls...oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies...lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0260- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars.....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19¼
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .08½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. nigher.
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0500- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0500- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 6% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abietate in Current Market Quotations)
Amberol, phenol formaldehyde type, F-7, extra light, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .16
light, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
dark, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- .15
F-77, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - .19½
F-71, light, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
K-12-A, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .16½
105-F, A-105-F, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .13½- .14
B/S-1, extra light, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14 - .14½
light, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .13½- .14
dark, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .13 - .13½
M-82, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- .15
M-86, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .16
M-88, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .16½
M-93, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .17½
226, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - .23½
ST-137, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .33½- .34
ST-137X, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .32½- .33
rosin maleic type, 800, extra light and light, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
801, extra light and light, and 801P, bbls., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .16
806P, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .16½
808, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .17½
925, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14 - .14½
926, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
750, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- .28
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l, works..lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .18½- —
single dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.lb. .15¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .16½- —

B

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., 50,000 lbs., works.....lb. .33 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .34 - —
pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .31 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .31½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .32 - —
Bakelite, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .29½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
BR-9476, non-ret, bbls., No. 250, 30,000 lbs., works.. lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .29½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .30 - —
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .36 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .36½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .37 - —
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .31 - —
BR-10283, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works/.lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .32½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .33 - —
phenolic dispersion resins, BK-3962X, non- ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .277 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .282 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .287 - —
XK-16624, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22½- —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23½- —
XK-16,700, ret. dms., A, No. 400, 30,000 lbs., works.. lb. .27 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .27½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .28 - —
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .346 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .351 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .356 - —
resin baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .31 - —
BV-8966, ret. dms., dm., charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .20½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .21 - —
XV-16607, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,-000 lbs., works.lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
XV-16716, ret. dms., B, No. 450, 30,000 lbs., works.. lb. .23½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .24½- —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-8180, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .45½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., 30,-000 lbs., works...lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .45½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XJ-10483, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
BJ-15408, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., 30,-000 lbs., works..lb. .18½- —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- —
glycerine reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .28½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .29 - —
resin modified, BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .15 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .15½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .16 - —
XR-13260, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
liquid types, BR-14590, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.lb. .27 - —
XR-15780, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
XR-16640, non- ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
XJ - 16580, ret. d m s., charges included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.lb. .27 - —
XR-15840, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
Beckacite, 1100 M-K, 1112-WG-N, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .15
1102, M-K, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
1116, K-1, 1123 M-K, c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
1124, M-K; P-306, M-K, c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .14½
P-67, M-I, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .16
P-310-A, M-K; P-370, M-K, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .15
P-386, WG-N, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .16
P-405, N-K, c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
P-406, M-I, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
1110, N-M, c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .14½
IIII WG-N, No. 1120, M-K, l.c. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .16
Beckopol, 1400 M-K, c.l.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5 (80% M.S.), c.l..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .28
No. 24, 4-5L (80% toluol), c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
No. 36, 4-5 (60% toluol), c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - .40

C

Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. drums. lb. .06½- —
BX .....lb. .06½- —
CX, net weight.....lb. .061 - —
DX, gross weight.....lb. .05¼- —
EX, gross weight.....lb. .05¼- —
FX, gross weight.....lb. .05¾- —
MH, col. 1.....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½-3½ .....lb. .09¾- —
9 .....lb. .06½- —
MS .....lb. .10¾- —
P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker, lb. .10¾- —
RH .....lb. .10¾- —
RS .....lb. .10¾- —
V col. ½.....lb. .12¾- —
1 .....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .09¾- —
Cumar resin, W col. ½.....lb. .13½- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1½-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees centigrade, and grades AX, BX and CX are shipped in steel drums, with the three last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, ans drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —
Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
H-1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
PV, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
11, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
22, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
22-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
33, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
44, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
44B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
55, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
562, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
640-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
750, any quantity, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
1800, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
2185, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
2600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
2632, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
2728, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
4040, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.....lb. .1222- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .1297- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .1447- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1947- —
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1147- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .1222- —
single dms., same basis....lb. .1372- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs, works.. lb. .42 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .46 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
No. 202, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .51 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .54½- —
up to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .71½- —
No. 203, 30,000 lbs, works...lb. .54 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .59 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .77 - —
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works..gal. 2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works..gal. 2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works....gal. 2.62 - —

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.
Hydrogum, P-190 WW-WG, c.l.. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

J

Jozite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd..c.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

W. W. Crowther, who established the Crown Oil & Wax Company in Baltimore in 1906, and which was later sold to the Shell Oil Eastern Petroleum Company, died April 20. He was seventy-five years of age.

Dr. Alois Fischer, one of the first to make radium from pitchblende for commercial use, died April 23 in New York. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Mrs. Loretta H. Heffernan, wife of Howard J. Heffernan, branch manager of the Monsanto Chemical Company, New York, died in White Plains, N. Y., April 24. She was forty-one years of age.

George W. Hendry, professor of agronomy at the University of California Agricultural College, Davis, Calif., since 1913, died recently in his home in Napa, Calif. He was fifty-nine years old.

Hugh C. Henry, retired buyer for the New York office of L. K. Liggett Drug Company, died in Maplewood, N. J., April 23. He was seventy-three years of age.

Albert E. Manley, an executive of the Texas Company for more than thirty years until his retirement in 1941, died in Bayonne, N. J., April 23. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Thomas G. Ward, salesman for the Dodge & Olcott Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, died in his home in Westfield, N. J., April 21. He was sixty-four years of age. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, a brother and a sister.

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast, No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.			
Kopol, 500, esterfied, D-B, c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	.23
501, fused, c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	.21

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
28, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
1 dm., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
33, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.16½-	—
Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.			

M

Metronite pigment, 120 and 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee.	ton	10.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton	14.00 -	—
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton	17.50 -	—
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton	17.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis.	ton	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton	22.50 -	—

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¾-	—
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾-	—
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.			
Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works.	lb.	.19 -	—
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
soft, color, 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
10 C, color ½-4, same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
LX-482 same basis.	lb.	.23 -	—
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works.	lb.	.13½-	—
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works.	lb.	.12½-	—
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works.	lb.	.11½-	—
R-6 nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works.	lb.	.10½-	—
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, 4ms., works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Neville resin, R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works.	lb.	.11¾-	—
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works.	lb.	.09¾-	—
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works.	lb.	.11¾-	—
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-16, medium, col, 2½-4, dms., works.	lb.	.09¾-	—
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works.	lb.	.08½-	—
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works.	lb.	.10½-	—
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works.	lb.	.13¾-	—
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works.	lb	.12¾-	—
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works.	lb.	.10¾-	—
R-33, R-34, color 10-15, dms., works.	lb.	.0625-	—
R-35, color 10-15, dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.0525-	—
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh.	lb.	.03½-	—
Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.			
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works.	lb.	.08 -	—
90, returnable dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	—
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.0290-	—
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.0290-	—
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works.	lb.	.04¼-	—
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works.	lb.	.31¼-	—
11¼%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.57 -	—
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg.	lb.	.15¼-	—
10%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.22½-	—
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15¼
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.18¾-	—
24%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.19½-	—
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
Lead, 28%, cobalt, 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Lead, 28%, manganese, 2.8%, 150-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.23½-	—
manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.16¼-	—
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.27¼-	—
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.16¼-	—
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.19¾-	—
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
All prices are dlvd., east of Denver.			

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.			
Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.30

GLYPTAL
SOLUTION ZY-3436
A natural-resin and oil modified alkyd, free from rosin. It is moderate in cost, hard and fast-drying, with good flexibility and excellent adhesion. Primarily developed for use in quick-drying primers. Suggested for Specs. AXS-946 and OS-1352. For peace-time applications it should prove highly interesting as a vehicle for fast-drying automotive primers to be used under lacquers or enamels.
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VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Paradura resin, grade C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- .35
10-P, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- .37
46, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- .25½
278, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- .26
367, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- .37
540, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- .37
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13	- .13½

Paranol resin, 25, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13	- .13½
25, light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	- —
54-E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
100, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .18
105-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	- .14
200, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .18½
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .15½
extra hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .18
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .16
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- .15

Paranol resin, 850, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .16
1600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .15½
1700, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .17
1750, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
1855, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	- —
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- .23½
3101, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼	- .16¾
3645, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb.		.13½	- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
P.H.O., dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
S-115, same basis, c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
Piccoumaron resins,[1] 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald.	lb.	.08	- —
420-T, same basis	lb.	.0675	- —
422-R, 428-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis	lb.	.1075	- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis	lb.	.045	- —
440-T, same basis	lb.	.0625	- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
450-EH, same basis	lb.	.0975	- —
460-T, same basis	lb	.0575	- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis	lb.	.0625	- —
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis	lb.	.0575	- —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis	lb.	.0525	- —
XX-115, same basis	lb.	.0575	- —
T-115, same basis	lb.	.0725	- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt.	lb.	.075	- —
Pilolite, powder, ton lots, works	lb.	.66	- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.69	- —
less dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.74	- —
milled, ton lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.79	- —
less dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.84	- —
Piyophen, solution, 6000, c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- .19
5010, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- .19½
5011, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- .18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	- .14
5014, c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .15½

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works	lb.	.0160	- —

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)			
Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.17½	- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼	- —
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1824	- —
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1974	- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.2049	- —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.2149	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.2649	- —
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.14½	- —
Staybelite ester, No. 10, 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Super-Beckacite, RM-254, 1001, 1020, 3000, 3011, c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	- .34
3011, c.l.	lb.	.31½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- .32½
1003, F.E., c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	- .32
2000, M-K, c.l.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	- .28
2667, E-D, c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .24

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto-Washington area, 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	32.40	-35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	51.40	-63.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	83.00	- —
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	35.60	-38.60
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	54.00	-66.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	86.00	- —
Greater N. Y., North. N. J., Conn., 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	31.00	-34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	48.00	-60.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	80.00	- —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-140, tons, shpt.	ton	36.00	-39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	55.00	-67.80
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	87.80	- —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	36.00	-39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	56.00	-68.80
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	88.80	- —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	41.00	-43.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	60.00	-80.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	90.00	- —
New England (except Conn.), 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	32.40	-35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	53.00	-62.80
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	82.00	- —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	32.00	-35.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	53.00	-65.80
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	85.80	- —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	33.60	-36.60
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	54.00	-64.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	84.00	- —
Pac. Coast, Ariz., New Mex., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Mont., Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	51.00	-54.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	70.00	-82.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	94.00	- —
Southern New Jersey, East. Pa., Del., 26-140 tons, shpt.	ton	31.00	-34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.	ton	50.00	-62.00
under 1 ton, shpt.	ton	82.00	- —

Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.

Vinylseal adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va.	gal.	2.75	- —
less than drum lots, same basis	gal.	3.00	- —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-35, drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.10	- —
less than drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.00	- —
drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.25	- —
less than drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
28% by weight, solution in 52% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, 20-drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.15	- —
drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.40	- —
less drum lots	gal.	2.65	- —

All "Vinylseal" containers except 1-gal. cans are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.

Vinylite resins, vinyl chloride acetate resins VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.42	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 9,000 lbs., same basis, lb.		.44	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.58	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.59	- —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.		.60	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.76	- —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.58	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.59	- —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.		.60	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.76	- —
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.)	lb	.40	- —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs. same basis. lb.		.45	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.42	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.		.44	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 96 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l.	lb.	.82	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.83	- —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.		.84	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.00	- —

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls.	gal.	1.65	- —
kits (5 gals.)	gal.	1.85	- —
jugs (1 gal.)	gal.	1.90	- —

Durez RESIN NEWS

FEDERAL SPAR VARNISHES

The various Federal specifications for water-resisting spar varnish, because of individual requirements, require different oils and oil-resin combinations. The several different types can all be made with Durez resins as covered by the following formulations:

TT-V-121 This specification precedes the TT-V-121a and requires a 50% Kauri Value. V-50932 made with dehydrated castor oil, oiticica oil and Durez 220 meet the requirements of dry, resistance and flexibility.

TT-V-121b This specification is for the fast drying type which is required to be tack free at 8 hours. A suitable varnish can be made with a combination of linseed oil, tung oil, Durez 210 and 570 Resins. The varnish is V-50951.

TT-V-121b Amendment No. 1—This specification replaces the emergency type and has appreciably lower requirements on dry and water resistance than the TT-V-121a specification. A suitable varnish can be made with Durez 219, ester gum and straight linseed oil. Modifications to use bodied linseed or a proportion of dehydrated castor may be readily made. The basic formula carries number V-50928.

BLACK ENAMELS

The interior black enamel covered by specification 52-MC-32 of the Maritime Commission can be made to meet all requirements by using either V-50826 "C" or V-50920. The two varnishes are designed for specification 52-MC-7 covering spar varnish. The V-50826 "C" uses Durez 220 Resin with bodied linseed, and the V-50920 uses Durez 220 with dehydrated castor oil.

TT-E-521 Amendment No. 3 Black Enamel—The Federal specification for air-drying and baking black enamel is covered by E-50947 which is based on vehicle V-50961. The 120% Kauri Reduction requirements of Amendment 2 is also passed as well as requirements for resistance to water. The V-50961 uses Durez 210 with ester gum and an oil combination of bodied linseed oil and dehydrated castor oil.

INFRA RED BAKING VARNISH

For a fast, hard baking varnish, we recommend V-50942 made with Durez 525 Resin, a straight phenolic, and a combination of dehydrated castor and oiticica oil. It is of short oil length but has good adhesion, toughness and flexibility when baked for four to five minutes under an infra red temperature of 250° F. The baked film has high resistance to water and salt spray. It has a yellow cast, high gloss and will not chip or flake when cut or bent.

GASOLINE SOLUBLE PAINT

U. S. Army specification No. 39-3 covers a gasoline soluble paint designed for blackout and camouflage purposes. It is intended for application at sub-freezing temperatures, where removable camouflage or removable markings are required and over coated metal surfaces. The binder or film forming material is required to have a minimum melting point of 121° C. and must be completely soluble in petroleum thinners and turpentine.

Durez 220 Resin meets all of the requirements of the No. 39-3 specification. Paints made with a combination of prime pigment, inert, thinner and Durez 220 Resin dry rapidly to film having good adhesion, cohesion and resistance to water. The aged film can be readily removed with gasoline as the Durez 220 Resin retains its solubility characteristics on long exposure to the atmosphere.

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135° Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

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RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

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AROCHEM-348
Specifications:
ACID NUMBER: 15-25
MELTING POINT: 110-125°C
COLOR: 9-11 (G-H 1933)

• S & W AROCHEM 348 is a synthetic resin especially developed for varnish formulations with soft oils. Its properties are particularly desirable where the bodying action and drying speed of Ester Gum are insufficient, and where it is necessary to approach the performance of phenolics and maleics in these characteristics. AROCHEM 348 is made from non-critical raw materials.

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AROPLAZ—alkyds and allied materials
AROPENE—pure phenolics
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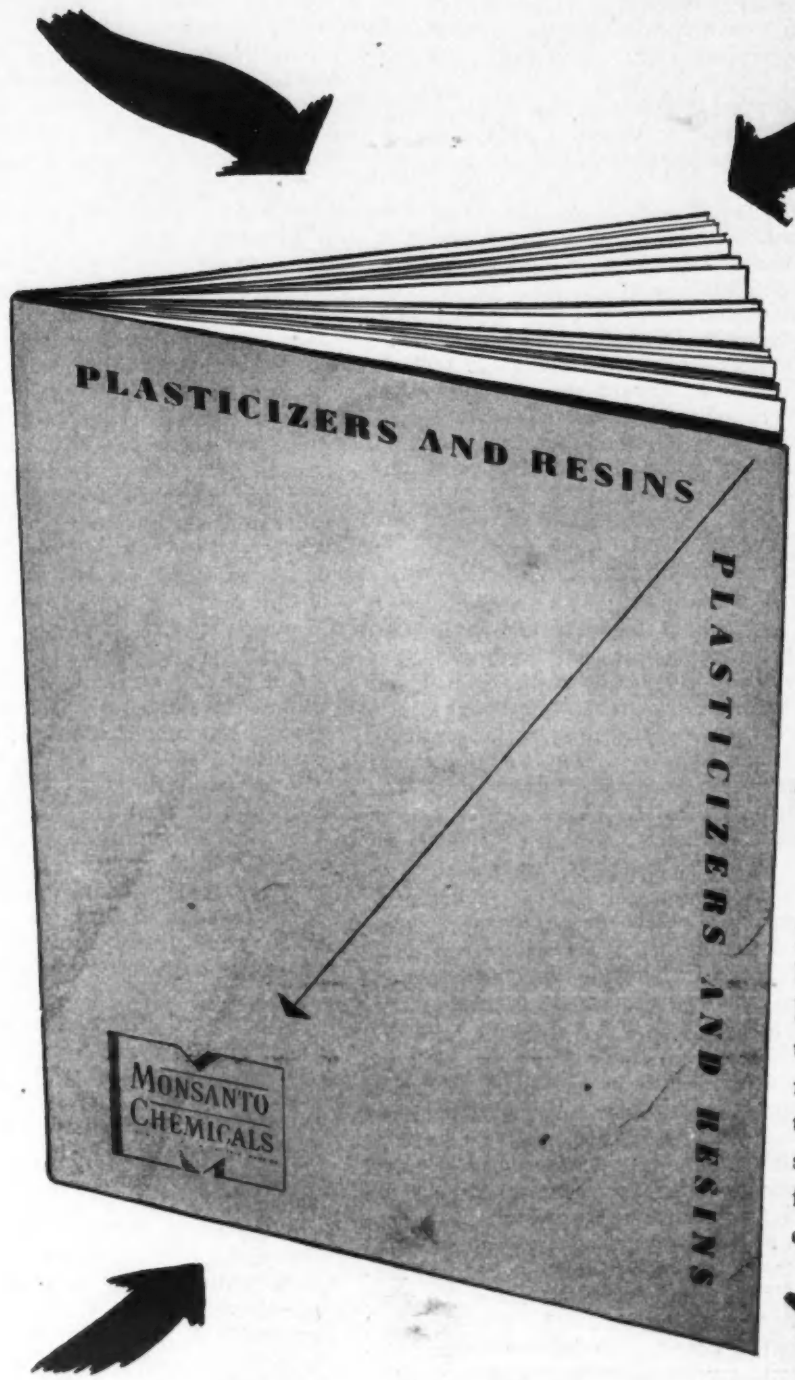

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Implementing Paint Production

There is promise of much good for the protective coatings industry in the interest manifested at the Spring symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in the machines of the production processes. Mechanics has a much larger part than chemistry and other physics in the turning out of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. The first-named science must implement the other two—and it is important to realize that inadequate implementation, mechanical and social, of technologic progress is one of today's most influential economic shortcomings.

It was pertinently pointed out in the symposium on equipment that the machinery of the paint industry has been but little changed in many decades. Refinements there have been and revisions, so to speak, but little development that deserves to be designated as progressive.

It was well said that the industry must make its own advances in mechanical progress. A satisfied attitude does not stimulate mechanical genius among makers of machinery to proffer new and better devices. There is a trait in business—it is the one attacked by those who would reform the patent system and nationalize the resources of technology—that is opposed to improvement which will slow up the turnover of public demand and favors change which stimulates consumer desires. The automobile, for example, has often been changed in design without improvement in actual serviceability.

It was evident in the contributions to the equipment symposium that the technical men of the protective coatings industry are capable of progressive development in the implementation, as well as in the formulation, of production processes. Several constructive contributions were made in the starting from scratch, and interest developing in the mechanical aspects of production bids fair to result in much that is useful. The story of a revolutionary departure from age-old practices in varnish-cooking, with substantial, consequential increases in production and reductions of losses and labor, was inspiring, as well as informative.

The president of the paint production men's group has voiced a philosophy of technical responsibility in service of the public through industrial advancement toward the utmost in product utility. He has asked for a technical migration from the misty valleys of skilled craftsmanship to the clear-skyed mesa of chemistry and engineering. Exigencies in materials and formulation demands for war's needs have set the paint technicians well on toward the chemical goal. They clearly demonstrated in the symposium on equipment that there will be no lagging along the line of physical engineering.

—O-P-D—

Business Is Laggard

In spite of urging by business leaders that the job of reconverting from war-work to peacetime functioning be got fully ready as speedily as possible—some would actually start the job today—business is leaving the preparation entirely too much to government. And government's grip on such things is of the nature of a beartrap from which escape is quite difficult.

Realistically regarded, it is too early to start reconverting. But, it is begining to get pretty late to be getting ready. Governmental agencies are making hay out of the grass which business is permitting to grow under its feet.

The War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture are well on their way with plans for the reconversion of the business of agriculture. They have announced their administrative setup and preliminary moves toward the disposal of surplus war property which can be used in agricultural production. These two agencies are also well along with plans to take care of men, as well as materials, residual from the wrack of war. They are setting up local committees, all over the country to inform and advise returning veterans with reference to agricultural needs and openings.

Judging from official utterances and available evidence, business is still quite a ways behind the first stage of reconversion, the cancelling of war contracts, in respect of necessary preparation. New operating programs and employment programs apparently are not even within thought range.

Thirty weeks ago it was urged in these columns with respect to cancellation of war contracts:—

> Inauguration now by all war contractors of a current and continuous system of records and checks of all aspects of their contracts will save time when time will be valuable.

One week ago a naval officer was quoted in the public press:—

> Ninety percent of the manufacturers doing war-work aren't keeping adequate running records of inventories, work in progress, finished stocks, and the like. In spite of repeated warnings, they aren't installing such records. If they don't have these essential data when their contracts are canceled, they'll have to dig them up. Their settlements, instead of being matters of quick and simple arithmetic, will have to wait for weeks or months, and meanwhile they'll be terribly handicapped in reconverting their plants and providing jobs in production of civilian goods.

That makes it official; albeit probably but little more effectual. And reconversion certainly is not going to be automatic. Even if it could be, government would not let it.

—O-P-D—

Speeding New Rubbers

The rubber industry is pointing with justifiable pride to the speed with which it has developed synthetic elastomers into practicable substitutes for natural rubber. As one of its more enthusiastic puts it, the industry "has compressed into little more than one hundred weeks tests and experiments which are the effective equivalent of one hundred years' progress with natural rubber."

Due credit is given to the precedents provided by the century of development of natural rubber compounding. But, in some instances, notably with respect to the use of copper salts, the synthetic field has proved fertile for entirely new ideas and presuppositions. It is along these lines that there is more than fantastical reason to expect unprecedented developments with synthetic elastomers and the tailor making of special materials, from the first stage onward, which will represent advances far more useful than those of the past quarter-century in the mechanical applications of compounds of natural rubber.

One of the expectable new arenas of rubber development will be that of synthetic elastomers of derivation and composition now unknown, or at least, undiscovered. One need but look to the multiplication which has taken place in the field of synthetic plastics of more rigid physical properties to glimpse the possibilities in the direction of compounds, compositions, or preparations whose chief utility comes from elasticity, or other cushioning property, or flexibility.

Notable as has been the progress in the replacement of natural rubber in its multitude of useful roles, the emphasis belongs more properly to results than to the speed of their achievement. It should be laid on the former in all planning for further development. Speed has its place. But, disappointments and losses are too much to pay, usually unnecessarily, for doing in days or weeks what once required months or years. War demands speed. The progress of peacetime generally is far better for being kept to a moderate pace. Ships that fall apart, planes that nosedive into mountains, rubbers that die of presenility, are not desirable nor necessary, even in wartimes.

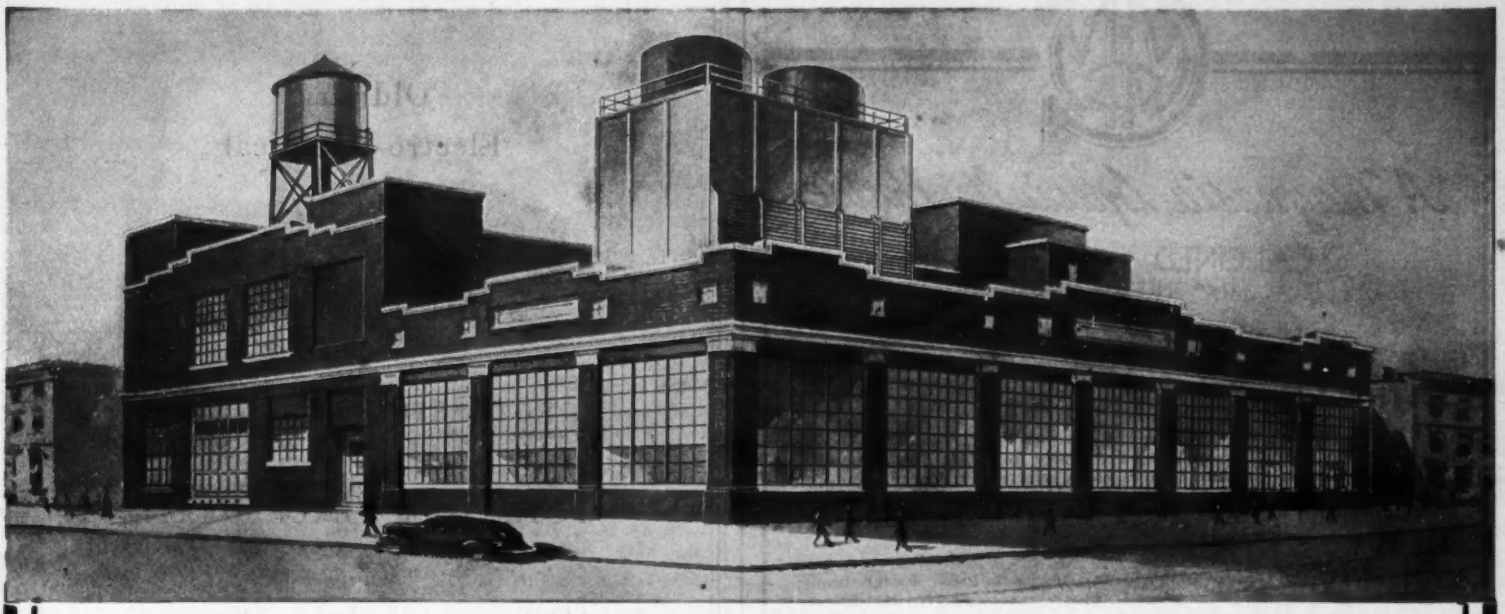
—O-P-D—

OPA Rebuked

A special master in Federal court, recommending judgments for two manufacturers whom OPA sought to enjoin because they were dilatory in preparing records which the price agency desired, rebukes OPA for not dropping the litigation when the respondents did comply with the request for records. His comment is extremely pertinent:—

> It is such a lack of the exercise of good judgment as this record discloses that gives just cause for the criticisms of governmental agencies about which we hear a good deal these days.

Hell may have "no fury like a woman scorned"; but, nothing can match in blind pigheadedness the resentment of a bureaucrat whose orders have met opposition from, let us say, a mail-order executive blocked by labor-union tactics.



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Heavy Chemicals

Agricultural demand for copper sulphate came in with a rush at the end of the month. The former inquiry was not of an urgent character and the movement of material so far this year has not compared favorably with 1943. Along with this improvement was a report that 6,000,000 pounds had been shipped recently to Italy on lend-lease and further shipments are slated for the lend-lease program as the year advances. Under these circumstances, a severe crimp has been placed in the domestic stockpile and, while it is asserted that enough will be held to meet the wants of agriculture, there is not going to be any excess stock. Before the war, Italy was the largest producer of copper sulphate with a yearly consumption of 80,000,000 pounds which is more than is consumed yearly in the entire United States.

Practically all of the leftover lend-lease sal ammoniac has been successfully liquidated by the government. Several thousand tons of this material were scattered in warehouses throughout the country. Soda ash remained in a definitely tight position. Orders of sizable dimensions remained uncovered at the close of the week. Production has never been able to reach the demand level for many months. Soda caustic remained tight with producers in a better position to make prompt shipments against standing contracts. No flake soda acetate is being made. The supply situation in nickel sulphate has eased materially. A broader movement in chlorine was noted and demand for potash caustic appeared to have overlapped production. Supply position of magnesia chloride has improved.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.3 in the week ended April 22, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 86.7 in the previous week and 89.7 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Some inquiry from the bakeries with a fair routine demand from other sources. This is one of the few chemicals that has not felt the impact of Government buying. An odd lot of ammonia carbonate was offered by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. This material was taken from excess inventories and amounted to 4,360 pounds.

Ammoniac Sal.—Buying interest has shown some improvement, particularly from the battery trade. The supply situation was reported healthy and deliveries have gone forward promptly. Heavy stocks that recently accumulated from lend-lease rejection have been very successfully liquidated by the Government. There were several thousand tons of this material held in storage at various points and practically all has passed out of Government hands.

Chlorine.—Although paper mills are not using as much chlorine as in other years because they are producing more unbleached material, there was a heavy demand from other sources. The opinion prevailed that the buying was indirectly for government requirements. No surplus stocks were reported but all tonnage allocated by WPB was supplied.

Copper Oxide. — Market remained under strict allocation with major part of production routed into government channels. WPB Redistribution Division offered 1,100 pounds of black oxide from excess inventories.

Copper Sulphate.—While it was reported that an ample supply is available for agricultural use, the stockpile has received a dent from recent lend-lease shipments. Several million pounds have been taken for Italy and the opinion prevailed that stocks would be subjected to lend-lease requirements over the balance of the year. Domestic deliveries have shown improvement for farm use but the tonnage is slightly below that of a year ago. From present indications, it is believed that May deliveries will increase substantially for agriculture and it is possible that the combined movement will at least equal that of 1943.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Epsom Salt. — There was enough technical available to meet all requirements promptly. Shipments to the leather industry have continued moderate as tanneries are running at 50 to 70 percent of normal capacity owing to the shortage of hides.

Magnesia Chloride. — Supply situation has improved as the amount used in the manufacture of magnesium is considerably less than noted earlier in the year.

Nickel Salt.—Market has relaxed from its former tight position and supply situation has revealed appreciable easement. Some producers were in a position to make prompt shipments.

Phosphorus.—Demand for elemental phosphorus for government use did not appear quite as pronounced as previously noted. Official advices described the supply situation as sufficient to meet military requirements plus essential civilian wants as determined by WPB.

Potash Caustic.—General expansion in miscellaneous inquiries has resulted in a heavy aggregate volume of business being placed. The impact was greater than producers could handle conveniently and in some instances short shipments have occurred. The position of the market was much tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month. Potash carbonate was in a similar condition.

Soda Acetate.—No more flake material was obtainable as production of this variety has stopped. The other grades remained in moderate supply at former price levels.

Soda Ash.—Production was not equal to demand and the steady call for deliveries prevented the accumulation of any reserve stock. An unusually heavy movement was reported for the glass, aluminum and nitrate industries. Heavy tonnage lots would have found ready buyers during the week but the market's tight position retrained trading.

Soda Caustic. — Producers have worked into a position where they are better able to make deliveries according to schedule. Output is so heavily sold to the rayon, soap, oil refining and other consuming industries that no reserve stocks can accumulate. Aside from this, a lot of tonnage has been moved against lend-lease. Export orders in the open market gave the impression of inflation or in other words it looked as though the same inquiries had been passed around.

Soda Formate.—Renewal of buying interest from the leather industry has created more activity in this market. Stocks, while not excessive, were able to satisfy demand.

Soda Oxalate.—Improvement in demand was reported. The manufacturers of flares have taken considerable material during the past month.

Acids

Chromic.—Production continued under allocation with essential industries receiving deliveries regularly. Material being taken as rapidly as made leaving market's position tight.

Monochloroacetic. — Supplies were equal to demand. Some call noted from the dye industry although general movement was diversified into specialty channels.

Muriatic.—More call reported from Midwestern points than locally. Sup-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Acetic Acid Produced From Coconut Shells

OPD Washington Bureau

A pilot plant has been established by the government of Ceylon for production of acetic acid from coconut shells, according to the Department of Commerce. This activity will compensate in part for the decline in the market for coconut shell charcoal. It is believed in Ceylon that 50,000,000 shells can be thus absorbed annually compared with 400,000,000 previously used for the production of charcoal.

Road tar, wood preservatives and methanol produced experimentally from coconut shells and tested locally are reported satisfactory substitutes for imported products.

ply situation has eased during the past month with stocks sufficient to meet demand promptly.

Oxalic.—No visible improvement in supply conditions. Shipments are behind schedule in most instances and production for the month is well sold. A lot of material has been moving indirectly for government requirements.

Sulphuric.—Supply conditions were somewhat confused. Producers of superphosphate in the East have found difficulty in securing sufficient stocks in some instances while reports further inland indicate there is enough material to meet requirements. Producers who do not sell to the fertilizer trade appear to be meeting demands promptly.

Insecticides

Requirements for export have tended to confuse the supply outlook for several important insecticides. It seemed apparent that actual and anticipated government directed requirements for lend-lease and other exports were going to put a dent in stocks. Aside from this, manpower continued to be a major problem with producers and complaints were again voiced about container shortages.

Increased government export demands reduced allocation supplies of low grade tobacco while increased buying and expanded uses have affected the nicotine sulphate supply situation. It was contended that buyers should cooperate with producers in scheduling deliveries and avoid tying up stocks, so that the next five months' production can move orderly with successive crop needs.

Buying of calcium arsenate has continued slow for Southern use. WPB seems confident of an adequate supply and the chief problem is in getting the material moving to its destination in time. The supply situation in lead arsenate was reported favorable. Paris green has remained relatively tight. The industry outlook was fair but subject to reversal if export purchases become heavy. Zinc compounds appeared fully sufficient to meet demand. There will probably be enough paradichlorobenzene to go around but the market maintained a definitely tight position.

Hooker Co. Appoints Chinnock to New Post

A. Vaughn Chinnock has been appointed to the sales development department of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Chinnock, who graduated from Cornell University in 1932 and taught science for eight years, has been in the research and development of the Hooker company for four years.

A .V. Chinnock

Buy Bonds Each Week
Through the Payroll Plan

Chemists' Institute to Meet

—Continued from page 3

on "Dow and the War Effort." Dr. Mark E. Putnan, vice-president of the Dow Chemical Company, will speak on "Willard H. Dow—the Man," and Sydney E. Kirkpatrick, of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, will talk on "Willard H. Dow—the Chemist." Dr. Gustav Egloff, of Universal Research Products, and president of the institute, will preside. The business program of the meeting follows:—

"Report for the Past Year: Plans for the Next,' Dr. Gustav Egloff, resident of A. I. C. and director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company.

"Attributes of a Profession," Dr. Harry S. Rogers, president of the Polytechnic Insttiute of Brooklyn.

"Victory Through Technology," Dr. Harvey N. Davis, chairman of the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board.

"Defining the Chemists," Dr. M. L. Crossley, director of research of the American Cyanamid Company.

"Employer-Employee Relations," Rr. Raymond E. Kirk, of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Metro-Nite Company has moved its office to 3523 West Silver Spring drive, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aluminum Salts Production Up

Aluminum salts and alumina produced in the United States for 1942-43 follow:—

	Short tons 1943	1942
Aluminum salts—		
Alum—		
Ammonia	11,041	7,698
Potash	[2]3,872	[4]4,154
Aluminum chloride—		
Liquid	2,953	3,839
Crystal	[3]21,139	16,717
Anhydrous	.....	.....
Aluminum sulphate—		
Commercial—		
General	545,934	504,951
Municipal	12,574	12,940
Iron free	15,821	22,210
Sodium aluminum sulphate	28,977	28,404
Sodium-aluminate	.....	.....
Total aluminum salts	642,311	600,913
Alumina[6]	86,420	58,297

[1] Includes 73 tons made from iron-free aluminum sulphate.
[2] Includes 98 tons made from iron-free aluminum sulphate.
[3] Includes 395 tons made from iron-free aluminum sulphate.
[4] Excludes alumina produced for use in making aluminum; includes activated, calcined, crude, light and heavy hydrate, converted to a calcined-alumina equivalent.

Chemicals and related products exported from Canada in 1943 totaled $69,200,000.

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Commercial Flour
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Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
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Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
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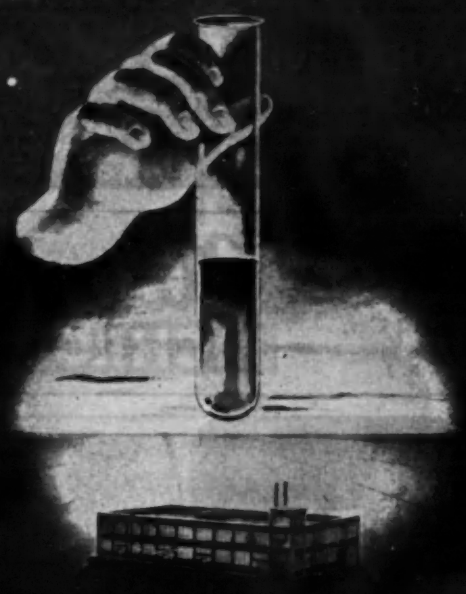

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Corn grinding operations continue to be dangerously curtailed by the shortage of raw material. The government has frozen sales of corn for a sixty-day period, naming itself the only permissible purchaser in another effort to increase the supply of raw material, but trade circles were skeptical as to the actual amount of corn even such total allotment would bring into their plants. No further mention has been made of the possibility of obtaining corn from Argentina.

Trade in textile chemicals generally continues brisk, supported principally by government orders for the finished materials. Operations in the leather processing industries are also reported to have expanded further in the past week, with the result that divi-divi, quebracho, wattle bark, and similar agents have become rather tight. Wattle bark extract was termed particularly short. Myrobalans remains in easiest supply.

The sixth auction of stockpiled foreign wools will be held by the National Wool Marketing Corporation in Boston May 4. Offerings will include 40,228 bales of Australian greasy and 979 bales of South American greasy wool. Pricing problems regarding pickled sheepskins, the second most important raw stock from which leather is made, will be discussed in Washington April 27. Approximately 50,000,000 sheep and lambskins were used in 1943. All sellers of fur skins, with minor exceptions, have been placed under one regulation and several changes have been made in the method of controlling prices of raw, dressed, and dressed and dyed skins, the Office of Price Administration announced April 25.

Chemicals

Ammonia Sulphamate. — Decreased call for essential requirements and expanded output have placed material in easier supply position. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils. — Turkey red oil continues most active member of group, with 42 percent and 63 percent fat grades most often called for. Supplies are comfortably maintained by ample availability of ordinary castor oil. Demand for sulphonated corn, peanut, olive, and other edible oils is reported to not as yet have shown any improvement since lifting of point rationing. Quotations show no change.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Sustained processing rate of vat dyed service goods is keeping demand for hydrosulphite heavy. Supplies somewhat tight, with plant labor problem limiting production.

Zinc Dust.—Production in January amounted to 2,021 short tons, compared with 2,370 short tons in the corresponding 1943 month, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal. — Steady market tone maintained by occasional call for material from small stocks.

Logwood.—Demand continues considerably below pre-war level. Quotations show no change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Blood.—Demand continues steady with shipments reported to be moving out as fast as orders are received. Price structure of both blood albumin and soluble dried blood shows no change.

Albumin, Egg.—Sellers characterize inquiry for material as satisfactory, although not overactive. Prices remain stable at ceiling levels. The War Food Administration reports that 120,000 pounds of dried flake albumin were purchased April 10 at prices ranging from $1.68 to $1.74 per pound for lend-lease and other requirements. Production of dried albumin in March totaled 278,000 pounds according to the Department of Agriculture. In the 1943 month, output amounted to 209,000 pounds, all produced from fresh shell eggs. In the 1944 period, 251,000 pounds were derived from fresh shell eggs, 1,000 pounds from storage shell eggs, and 26,000 pounds from frozen eggs.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.9	262.9	269.9	261.2

Corn Syrup.—Supplies very tight, in line with situation of other corn products. Quotations firm.

Egg Yolk. — Ample material now available. Demand good. Prices steady at ceiling levels. Production of dried egg yolk during March amounted to 1,414,000 pounds, compared with 1,284,000 pounds in March, 1943. The 1944 production was all obtained from fresh shell eggs except 4,000 pounds derived from storage shell eggs. In the 1943 month, the entire amount was obtained from fresh shell eggs. The Department of Agriculture also reported that the production of whole dried egg in March, 1944, totaled 29,368,000 pounds; 28,663,000 pounds derived from fresh shell eggs, 147,000 pounds from storage shell eggs, and 558,000 pounds from frozen eggs. In the 1943 period, 45,000 pounds were derived from frozen eggs and the remainder from fresh shell eggs.

Starch, Corn.—The milling of corn remained far below normal during the week, and indications were that several grinding plants would again be forced to close within a few days unless additional amounts of corn were received. Added to the raw material shortage problem was the danger of floods in the central states halting or slowing what little producing was being accomplished.

Another effort to supply the corn milling industry with an estimated 80,000,000 bushels of corn was taken by the WFA April 24 when sales of corn from farms and elevators of 125 midwest counties were frozen for a sixty day period. Corn during the period may be sold only to the government for the production of essential products. The order was accompanied by an announcement from Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson that there will be no increase in the ceiling price of 1943 crop corn—$1.16 a bushel, at Chicago.

The Chicago Board of Trade reports that during the week ending April 22, visible supplies of corn in the United States decreased 841,000 bushels. The Commodity Credit Corporation during the week reported that it owned 1,215,000 bushels of corn as of April 15.

Starch, Potato.—Supply position is gradually tightening, as starch users endeavor to fill needs with this material in face of extremely tight cornstarch situation. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Tapioca.—Active demand reported to be eating into stocks. Tightening supply position caused in part by shortage of corn poducts. Tapioca arrivals of late have been very small, by reason of inbetween-crop period in producing areas, and lack of freight space to bring any remaining starch to this country. Harvesting of 1944 root crop will be during midyear, with starch starting to arrive in this country in September.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Supplies are reported to have become quite scarce, with orders for material going unfilled. Quotations unchanged.

Chestnut Extract.—Curtailed output continues to be distributed under WPB allocation order. Labor shortage in bark collecting areas said to make any near future change unlikely. Market firm.

Myrobalans.—Available in comfortable amounts, but disproportionate price level discourages demand.

Quebracho.—Shipment to this country hampered by lack of freight space. Demand characterized as excellent, what with activity in leather industry having increased. OPA regulation setting new schedule of prices for quebracho and wattle products still expected at any time late in week.

Wattle Bark Extract.—Supplies very light. Demand good. Prices remain unchanged.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Fertilizer Materials

War Food Administration has authorized the use of increased amounts of chemical nitrogen materials for straight application on crops in all states East of the Rocky Mountains. This means that, compared with last year, substantially larger quantities of some chemical nitrogen materials are available this year. The increased use of nitrogen permitted by the new directive should go a long way toward assisting farmers to meet the food crop goals.

Under this new regulation a farmer may apply as much straight chemical nitrogen material per acre as the state agricultural experiment station recommends for his area and for the crop on which he plans to use the material. Under general fertilizer order WFO-5, a farmer growing crops listed as "group B," including corn, cotton and others for which sidedressing is desirable, was limited to the customary rate of application for his farm. The rate recommended for those crops by the state experiment station was permitted only where it was already customary to apply as much straight chemical nitrogen material as the station recomended. In no case shall the rate of application per acre exceed the amount as regulated by the experiment station for such crop in such area.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate. — Continued available in sufficient quantities to meet the fertilizer demand. Production has averaged over 40,000,000 pounds for several weeks. Mixers have called for full allocations and the substitution of ammonia nitrate has tended to prevent any pinch in the supply situation.

Bone Meal.—Scarcity and relatively high prices have restricted the movement into fertilizer channels all season. Odd lots of domestic material have continued to reach the market and the demand from feeders has been more than sufficient to absorb offerings readily.

Castor Pomace.—Production reported on somewhat larger scale than noted earlier in the year, but not large enough to match demand. Some inquiries from airport bases reached the market for grass cultivation.

Cottonseed Meal.—Late importations are believed to have completed the quota allotted for tobacco cultivation in the New England area. Most of the imported material was routed to the Connecticut Valley section.

Dried Blood.—According to reports, British and American importers are not entirely in accord regarding prices at foreign supply points. Meanwhile new business in both blood and tankage of foreign origin has been restricted. A seasonal amount of soluble dried blood is moving for insecticide purposes.

Fish Meal.—Fishing operations have started along the Southeastern coast but not on the same basis as in prewar times. Expectations are that the catch will land in feed baskets and not in fertilizer. The higher prices prevailing for dry fish for feeding purposes suggests that very little acid scrap, if any, will be available for fertilizer use. Purchases of fish meal by War Food Administration for February amounted to 620,000 pounds. This purchase was made under the territorial emergency food program for Hawaii.

Soda Nitrate.—Some interests were inclined to look for a larger use of this material as a top dressing owing to the lateness of growing crops as a result of weather conditions. The opinion was that growers will attempt to force plants in an effort to make up lost time. April prices for American soda nitrate have been extended through May. This applies also to A-N-L compound.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Some more rock has come in from Algiers. This time the amount was 1,500 tons, described as ballast. The domestic supply has continued ample to meet requirements, with plenty of material above ground to assure prompt shipments.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Demand from acidulators remained active.

Superphosphate. — Seasonal expansion in the demand for application in Northern areas has developed. Manufacturers have continued to experience difficulty in solving the labor problem, and, according to reports, this is reflected in a delay of shipments from plants. Producers in the Baltimore area are said to be feeling the labor shortage more than in some other sections. Lend-lease has prevented the supply situation in triple from improving to any appreciable extent.

Potashes

Production of muriate has continued heavy with a tendency to expand. Producers have met the labor shortage by academic adjustments that could only have been developed through experienced operation. The outlook seemed highly favorable for a larger output next year than in this. A tribute was paid to the workers in the plants where morale is exceedingly high and where efforts have been extended to meet war goals. While WPB regulations continue to govern distribution, it might be stated that demand remains active enough to absorb material as rapidly as produced. Expectations are that contract announcements for 1944-45 will be made sometime this month.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Official reports assert that the supply of sulphur is adequate to meet requirements. The industry seemed confident that deliveries would be made on time regardless of manpower shortages and transportation problems. It was emphasized that export requirements could force a drastic change in the situation and that shortages might result from delay in taking deliveries early. Spanish pyrites remained quiet and without important change.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 28.—It now seems that the fertilizer seasnn is to close out in the South somewhat weaker than was expected, due to the continued wet weather's hindrance of land preparation. The current demand is reported being met. Fishing along the Southeastern coast has opened up but not to the prewar extent. The catch is expected to go into the feed trade as it did last year. Very little if any wet fish (acid scrap), used for fertilizers, is expected since better prices are obtained from dry fish sold into the feed trade.

Baltimore, April 28.—Because of delayed deliveries of important fertilizer materials on account of the inability of producers to secure adequate working forces, the crop growing season has gotten off to a more or less delayed start.

Fish Scrap.—No further business on a when-and-if basis has been placed and the record to date stands at the aggregate of 1,000 tons for fishing companies on Chesapeake Bay. It is not known how the fishing companies will fare in the matter of crews. Unless draft boards can be induced to manifest moderation in enlistments the industry will be more or less embarrassed for the lack of men experienced in the operation of fishing equipment. Another problem is the extent to which scrap can be turned into meal. Latest talk has been to the effect that the mark-up now allowed for grinding and bagging is not sufficient to make such activities profitable.

Superphosphate. — The problem that confronts manufacturers is the inadequacy of operating forces obtainable, so that plants have not caught up entirely with delay in making deliveries. If the hold-up persists it may be too late to meet requirements of farmers. The ceilings on superphosphate remains at 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid sold in bulk by producers to mixers at Baltimore.

Chicago, April 28.—With some irregularity in the trend of livestock supplies the situation for organic nitrogenous materials is little changed in the major, over-all aspects. Tone of the market as a whole is still holding fairly steady, while buyers continue to show considerable interest and suppliers are not inclined to press material unduly upon the market. Blood is quiet and tankage holding its own.

Tankage. — Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.40 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50 to $65.

Los Angeles, April 28.—No changes reported in the fertilizer market for the period under review. The organics picture remained in a tight squeeze. Trading in fish meal was at a standstill with no additional market offerings. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Phosphate.—$48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered California points.

Ammonia Nitrate.—$70 per ton, f.o.b. production plant, plus $4.40 per ton freight allowance.

Ammonia Sulphate.—$38 per ton, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California's plant, with Canadian material on same basis.

Bone Meal.—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety. Offerings very light.

Fish Meal.—67% protein California sardine meal quoted at $77.50 per ton in cars, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2.00 merchandising charge.

Nitrate of Soda.—Quoted at $33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.40 in 167-pound bags with bulk lots at $30, f.o.b. cars, San Pedro.

Potash Muriate.—53½c. per unit, ex-vessel basis, less 8c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis; bags additional.

Douglas Sulphur Output Facilities Increasing

The Douglass Sulphur Company, Houston, Texas, whose plant office and warehouse building was burned out by fire March 19 is back in operation at old location. The company also is having a new building constructed. The new building will cover 37,000 square feet. Capacity of the sulphur grinding plant has been substantially increased with more efficient machinery, according to Louie E. Douglass, president.

Included in the Douglass firm's plans are the erection of seventeen houses for employees and their families on four and a half acres adjoining its property in Houston.

Barlow-Maney Formed

Barlow-Maney Laboratories, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been formed to manufacture and distribute ethical pharmaceutical products.

Superphosphate Industry Reviews Manpower Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

Seeking a solution to manpower shortages that are now limiting production, members of the War Production Board's Superphosphate Industry Advisory Committee have recommended study of incentive pay plans for the industry, WPB has reported.

Officials of the War Food Administration reported that a survey had indicated that approximately 4,000 additional workers are urgently needed for superphosphate production.

Chemicals Bureau officials informed the committee that with the exception of the Philadelphia area, the supply of commercial sulphuric acid in the East Coast Region is adequate to meet the requirements of superphosphate producers, but that shortages have been reported in Texas and Louisiana. The construction of new facilities now under way in California is expected to increase the availability of acid for the West coast superphosphate plants. The 1943-44 program calls for the production of 7,000,000 tons of normal superphosphate, with an annual production rate of 8,000,000 tons at the end of the current season.

Price Administrator Curb

—Continued from page 5

committee were agreed on the following amendments:—

1. A provision for court review of the validity of actions taken by the OPA and the War Labor Board.

2. Requirement that orders of any executive agency administering any portion of the stabilization program should be promptly published in the Federal Register and made available to all citizens.

3. Provision preventing OPA from imposing penalties not authorized by Congress, and one protecting a citizen who has acted in good faith from imposition of penalties.

4. An amendment prohibiting treble-damage suits and substituting suits for actual damages plus attorney's fees. The committee was unanimous in agreeing that a $50 minimum penalty should apply to only one violation in a series, such as to charging more than ceiling rent over a period of months. Maximum penalty for willful OPA violations would be increased from $5,000 to $50,000.

5. A specific prohibition against the WLB deciding by order which labor organization shall be considered the bargaining agent. The minority insisted this function belongs to the National Labor Relation Board.

6. A curb on OPA's power to require production of books and records, so that no such requirements can be made prior to 1939.

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For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Grade	Returnable Drums: Carload	Returnable Drums: Less Carload
Refined Pyridine, 2A	$.445 lb.	$.455 lb.
Refined Pyridine, 10A	.355 "	.365 "
Refined Pyridine, 15A	.245 "	.255 "
Refined Pyridine, 20A	.215 "	.225 "
Refined Pyridine, 30A, B and C	1.65 gal.	1.68 gal.
Refined Pyridine, 30E	1.55 "	1.58 "
Refined Pyridine, 50A	.57 "	.60 "
(A) Commercial Pyridine No. 2	.70 "	.73 "
(A) Commercial Pyridine No. 3	.62 "	.64 "
Refined Alpha Picoline 2A	.235 lb.	.245 lb.
Beta-Gamma Picoline	.235 "	.245 "
Refined Quinoline 2A	.245 "	.255 "
Refined Quinaldine	—	1.00 "

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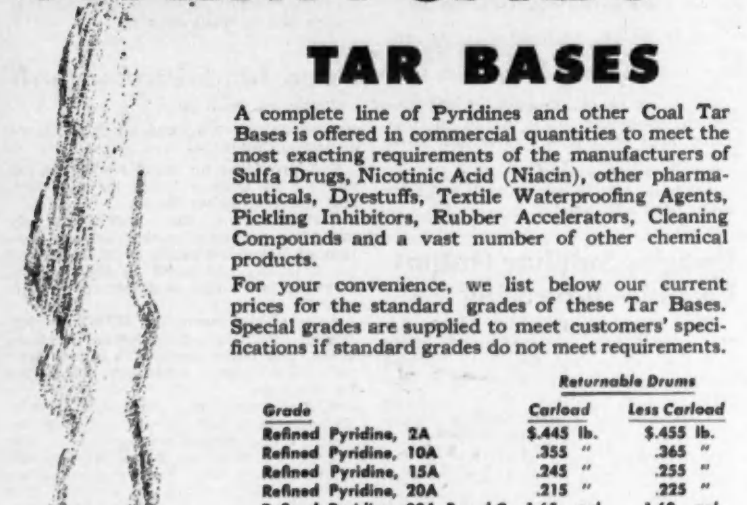


Coaltar Chemicals

The heavy movement of coaltar derivatives into manufacture of aviation gasoline blends, synthetic resins and rubbers, and other important war materials shows no signs of abating. Naphthalene and the tar base products, quinoline and pyridine, remain very tight. Supplies of creosote oil continue easy and of synthetic phenol comfortable. Quotations throughout the market were reported to be unchanged.

A more accurate method of predicting the primary tar and light oil yields of various types and ranks of coal has been developed by Bureau of Mines chemists. A report describing their experiments and tabulating the yields from many samples of coal from various parts of the country has been published as Report of Investigations 3748, "Low Temperature Distillation Yields of Primary Tar and Light Oil from Coals of Various Ranks and Types." Copies may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Washington 25, D. C.

Industrial consumers of bituminous coal were admonished by Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes to take every opportunity to build stockpiles when coal is available during the warm months this year, to protect against shortages in supply which are expected to make their full impact felt next Fall and Winter.

Steel production again expanded in the week beginning April 24, when operations were scheduled at 100 percent of capacity, against 99.5 percent in the previous week. The current schedule is equivalent to an output of 1,791,300 net tons of ingots and castings, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. One month earlier the indicated rate was 99.1 percent. Operations one year ago were also at 100 percent of capacity.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Continues to move into production of high-octane aviation gasolines, synthetic rubber, and essential chemical manufacture very heavily. Labor trouble during week in coke producing plant of one Pittsburgh independent steel producer expected to have slight effect on by-product production. Resultant stoppage of coke and fuel gas forced closing of several furnaces. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar.—Supplies have gradually assumed a tighter position. Will be allocated by War Production Board after May 1 under provisions of order M-300. Schedule of prices continue firm at ceiling levels.

Creosote Oil.—Activity of wood preserving operators continues considerably below plant capacity, holding down demand for creosote oil. Supplies remain easy. Market tone steady.

Cresols.—Output of coaltar cresol derivatives continues to move from refining plants into essential applications as produced. Petroleum derivative also maintaining tight supply position. In the April allocations by WPB 245,000 pounds of petroleum cresylic acids were granted for the manufacture of essential civilian disinfectants, compared with 161,000 pounds in March. Miscellaneous uses received 74,000 pounds in April, compared with 131,000 pounds in March. Allocations of imported cresols and cresylic acid were reduced in April, with 368,000 pounds granted for carbon removers, compared with 470,000 pounds in March; 127,000 pounds for disinfectants, compared with 204,000 pounds the month before; 181,000 pounds for textile agents, compared with 218,000 pounds; and 60,000 pounds for miscellaneous uses, compared with 123,000 pounds.

Naphthalene.—Tight supply condition being maintained by heavy demand for oxidation to phthalic anhydride. Such use is expected to gradually expand further as additional production facilities for phthalic anhydride are installed. Increased phthalic derivative output reported to have been requested by officials to meet insect repellent needs of armed services and possible greater need for munitions production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Phenol.—Overall availability continues comfortable, with ample stocks of synthetic material on hand but natural material leaving producers' plants without delay. Stable market maintained by active demand.

Pitch.—A revision of Haulage Request TR-2 to add roofing tar and pitch to the list of commodities in schedule X of the order which permits manufacturers and distributors to exchange orders and sales and make common use of transportation and storage facilities notwithstanding the prohibitions of the antitrust laws was announced April 26 by the War Production Board. The amendment to the order was effective as of April 21.

Pyridine.—Refined pyridine continues to move actively into manufacture of vitamin compounds and medicinal agents. Supplies remain tight. Very little denaturing grade pyridine is reported as being called for of late, with only occasional shipments of small lots moving, principally on export orders. Quotations unchanged.

Toluol.—Market position continues unchanged, with majority of material entering production of high-octane aviation gasoline blends and munitions. Prices firm.

Xylol.—Market tone continues to be held firm by heavy movement into essential production. Small supplies entering essential civilian manufacture still encountering difficult drum supply situation.

Chicago, Apr. 28.—Orders continue to hold up well for coaltar bases. Buyers are showing evidence of wishing to keep material moving to them. Offerings meanwhile are limited. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Active demand taking output briskly. Market tone remains stable.

Cyclohexanone.—Call for use as solvent in war production maintaining steady schedule of prices.

Methylcyclohexane.—Supplies rather tight. Restricted labor supply and plant facilities limiting output. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Benzoic Acid, Technical.—Shortage of benzol continues to limit production, with producers in most instances taking care of only their regular customers to the best of their ability. Prices firm.

Broenner's.—Shipment to representative consumers maintaining steady market tone.

Gamma.—Heavy essential demand sustaining firm schedule of quotations.

H.—Prices holding steady position. Supplies being kept rather tight by active movement into war production.

Maleic.—Supplies remain very tight. Output held far below demand by shortage of benzol, basic material for manufacture. Quotations firm.

Salicylic, Technical.—Demand continues slightly in excess of production rate. Quotations show no change.

Tobias.—Market tone firmly maintained by heavy shipment on war production orders.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Moving into manufacture of medicinals actively. Supplies somewhat tight. Quotations show no change.

Anilin.—Use in essential products holding supplies tight. Price schedule continues firm.

Anthraquinone.—Heavy call for khaki and other essential vat colors, as well as other war products is keeping anthraquinone supplies very tight.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Product Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended April 22 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,419,560
Benzol	gals.	3,965,210
Coaltar	gals.	15,477,110
Creosote oil	gals.	818,624
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,726,787
Phenol	lbs.	230,238
Toluol	gals.	793,042
Xylol	gals.	179,074

Indication by the services that textiles will be called for through much of this year at the same rate as in 1943 presages a continuance of the short position. Market tone firm.

Betanaphthol. — Production keeping comfortably abreast of demand, with orders for normal quantitites of material moving to consuming plants with little delay. Quotations unchanged.

Diethylanilin.—Call from representative consuming channels maintaining stable market tone.

Dinitrobenzene. — Supply conditions have become somewhat easier. Demand continues good. Prices show no change.

Dinitrophenol. — Shortage of plant labor limiting production, holding supplies low. Market tone steady.

Diphenyl.—Satisfactory inquiry for material maintaining steady schedule of quotations. Supplies comfortable.

G. Salt.—War production requirements taking major portion of output. Quotations unchanged.

Metaparacresol.—Resin and plastics production for essential applications consuming material actively. Schedule of prices steady.

Monochlorobenzene. — Shortage of benzol limiting output, sharply restricting availability for other than war production. Market tone firm.

Nitronaphthalene.—Tight supply position shows no change. Indications that naphthalene, basic material for manufacture, will continue short for some time. Quotations firm.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Good demand holding supplies tight. Output also reported to be adversely affected by increasing plant manpower problem. Quotations unchanged.

—Continued on page 42

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

from locations. Even if such a withdrawal were made, it would not confer upon me any authority to lease minerals not now subject to leasing under certain acts of Congress. Moreover, such a withdrawal would not affect any location perfected by a valid discovery of mineral made prior to the withdrawal and never thereafter abandoned.

Whether the mining industry will accept that as a denial of the reports is open to serious question. The industry has been distrustful of the attitude of the department ever since it attempted to substitute a general leasing system for the present time-honored methods of location.

Government in Business

Continued expansion of government operations into the field of private business has brought forth a demand for a joint senate-house investigation of this movement. Representative Paul Cunningham of Iowa, who is sponsoring the investigation (H. Con. Res. 79) fears that this competition, unless checked, will develop into a serious handicap to private business and industry after the war.

Operations of the government in business have expanded during the war to a breadth not generally realized by the public. The government is not only the buyer and seller of many commodities of foreign origin, but it is also the owner of many producing plants, notably in oil, rubber, aluminum, and magnesium.

Mr. Cunningham wants the committee to investigate the matter thoroughly and recommend ways for elimination of all discriminatory privileges, subsidies, preferences in handling Federal government business, promotion services, and propaganda provided by Federal agencies which compete with private business.

Textile Chemists Hear

—Continued from page 4

ing the war was stated to be the modernization of a considerable amount of machinery, high quantity production, and the evolution of new materials through the cooperation of all interested parties.

Following the war, Mr. Herrmann expected textile designers to select brighter and stronger colors than were ever featured before. Many mills acquired the technique of dyeing and printing fast colors through war production, he declared, and therefore the number of dyers and finishers of color-fast fabrics will be much larger, making it easier for converters and manufacturers to get this type of service. Developments in the synthetic fibers will also be available after the war, furnishing new fabrics and improvements on existing lines. New and improved resins capable of better and entirely new finishes will be found in the same manner, he added. Anticrease and permanent finishes already familiar were thought to be only the beginning of the uses to which such materials will be put. Shrink-proofing will be widely demanded.

In the brief business meeting preceding Mr. Herrmann's address, Leonard Little, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., chairman of the executive committee on research for the national association, spoke on the future research program; Kenneth Barnard, of Pacific Mills, chairman of the intersectional contest committee, reported on progress made by that group; Boyce Bond, of the General Dyestuff Corporation, and chairman of the Philadelphia section of the association described the preliminary arrangements made for the annual meeting of the association to be held in Atlantic City October 12 to 14; and P. J. Wood, of the Royce Chemical Company, was named chairman of the nominating committee of the New York section.

The meeting was designated "Olney Night" in honor of Dr. Louis A. Olney on his seventieth birthday. Illness prevented the guest of honor from attending. However, a message of appreciation from him was read, and statements outling his accomplishments were made by E. H. Killheffer, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., former president of the national organization; and William D. Appel, chief of the textile section of the National Bureau of Standards, and president of the A.A.T.C.C.

N.Y. Paint Club Products Show Exhibitors Listed

Twenty-five suppliers will participate in the "What's Cookin'" materials exhibit to be held by the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 11, preceding its annual dinner and election of officers. The exhibit will be open from two to six o'clock in the afternoon in the Fountain room on the nineteenth floor; at 6:30 cocktails will be served at table in the ballroom. After dinner will come the elections, installation and an address by Senator Owen Brewster, of Maine, on the "Economics of the Postwar Period."

Object of the materials exhibit is to give paint manufacturers and their sales executives an opportunity to see and hear about new products and new uses for old products, presented in the form of the finished article rather than in the form of the raw materials. It is planned to have the "What's Cookin'" exhibit an annual affair.

The exhibits will be in standard-size booths with standard-size name signs and a simple presentation of products and literature. Harold M. Johnson, chairman of the program commitee, urges suppliers' representatives to be on hand at 2 o'clock and remain with their exhibits until closing time. These companies will be represented:—

The Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, the Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, the Aluminum Company of America, the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, the Baker Castor Oil Company, the Binney & Smith Company, the Bramley Machinery Corporation, R. W. Greef & Co.; the Hercules Powder Company, the Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., the D. H. Litter Company, Inc., the Moncrete Company, the National Lead Company, the Nuodex Products Company, the Paramet Corporation, R. B. H. Dispersions, Inc., Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., the Sherwin-Williams Company, Thompson, Weinman & Co., U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., G. A. Wharry & Co., C. K. Williams & Co., and the Woburn Chemical Corporation.

Buy Bonds Each Week
Through the Payroll Plan

Coal tar chemicals in search of wider fields

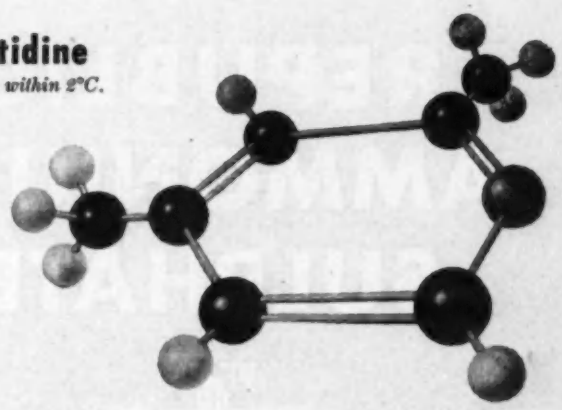
2,4 Lutidine
distilling 90% within 2°C.

PROPERTIES (pure compound)

Molecular Weight	107.15
Freezing Point	Below —60°C.
Boiling Point	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid

Solubility: Soluble to the extent of about 15% inwater. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthetic of dyes, pharmaceuticals, and other organic chemicals.



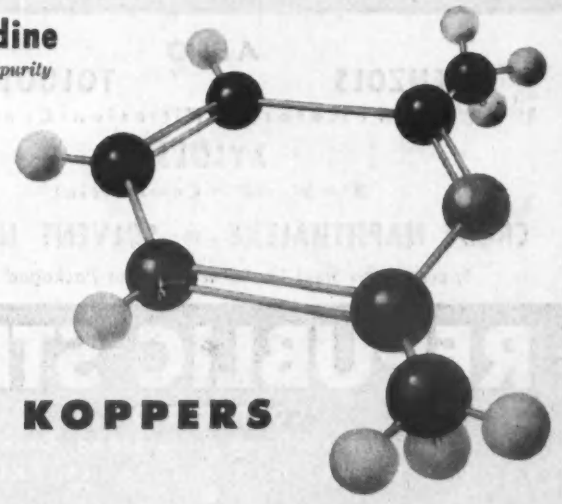
2,6 Lutidine
95% minimum purity

PROPERTIES (pure compound)

Molecular Weight	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid

Solubility: Very soluble in water and in most organic solvents, including alcohol, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers.

2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, resin, insecticide, chemical, dye and pharmaceutical manufacture.



Koppers feels sure that these two tar bases will some day see much greater use than any now known for them. In that belief, we have undertaken to make them commercially available.

We are therefore glad to submit samples of these materials. Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 42

Paradichlorobenzene. — Production remains considerably below demand. Heavy mothproofing call gradually being replaced by agricultural insecticide demand. Market tone firm.

Phthalic Anhydride. — A proposal that the phthalic anhydride content of alkyd resins, used in the manufacture of protective coatings for trucks, buses and agricultural equipment, be reduced from the present 33 percent maximum to 20 percent has been advanced as a conservation measure by members of the Alkyd Resin Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board reported April 27.

Coaltar Colors

Production of coaltar colors and pigments continues at plant personnel capacity. Call for both military and civilian shades is declared to be unchanged. Textile producers report more than comfortable requests for civilian goods, but what labor is available is working principally on essential orders, and no additional labor can be obtained so as to increase civilian work. Little optimism is found that the situation will change in the near future.

Holland Aniline Now Color and Chemical Co.

The Holland Aniline Dye Company, Holland, Mich., has changed its name to Holland Color & Chemical Company as a step to more accurately describe its present activities. The company also announced the addition of three new members to its board—Charles J. Haines, president, and James Dunham, vice-president of the National Cylinder Gas Company, and Fletcher Garlock, partner in the investment banking firm of F. S. Moseley & Company.

The National Cylinder Gas Company, one of the three principal factors in the oxygen, acetylene and related equipment field, has acquired an interest for investment purposes in the Holland Color & Chemical Company. C. R. Trueblood is president and general manager of the company. R. D. Eash, in charge of color research, was appointed assistant general manager.

Robert S. Archer, who was chief metallurgist at Chicago for the Republic Steel Corporation, has become metallurgical assistant to the vice-president of the Climax Molybdenum Company.

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COAL TAR PRODUCTS

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1900 GRANT BUILDING

CHEMICAL SALES CORPORATION
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REPUBLIC AMMONIUM SULPHATE

REPUBLIC STEEL

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TOLUOLS
Nitration-Commercial

XYLOLS
3°—5°—10°—Commercial

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Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

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Tall Grows the Tree Whose Roots Are Born of NEO-FATS

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Pure Fatty Acids for Raw Materials and Chemical Intermediates in Unlimited Applications

Whatever fatty acid raw materials you need . . . either for current or post-war production . . . you'll find a pure fatty acid in the Armour Neo-Fats group that will do the job for you.

And that's because Armour's exclusive fractionation process separates the natural mixtures...made of three or more individual fatty acids . . . into *pure* fractions. Some of these concentrations reach 90% to 95%.

Armour's pure fatty acids are commercially available in the saturated series from the C8 caprylic acid to the C18 stearic acid. The unsaturated group extends from C18 to C22. It is this range that enables you to evaluate the individual characteristics of each fatty acid and its possible performance in your product.

Write for Information

Because of their range and concentration, Armour pure fatty acids provide a sound base on which to start research for your post-war production. Today, the manufacture of certain fractions is restricted. But we believe it will pay you to look over the entire list.

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The range of use of Armour's line of Neo-Fat fatty acids and oils is limitless. They are already being used successfully in many diverse applications such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Printing Inks and countless others. Post-war applications promise to be even *more* varied!

NEW FATTY ACIDS AND OILS — NEO-FAT — ARMOUR AND COMPANY

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
Armour and Company
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Protective Coatings Materials

Widely heralded by carnival-like parades and the broadcast distribution of literature, illustrating the desirability of preserving residences, stores and farm buildings with adequate protective coatings, the Spring paintup campaign is making rapid and extensive headway throughout the country, absorbing increasingly large quantities of ready-for-application paints, painters' supplies and most of the materials entering into their composition.

If, as now expected, these maintenance painting operations run to much larger proportions, this year, than those for the two preceding years, both within the wartime period, it is figured that they should go far toward compensating for such shrinkage of war orders as may occur from this time on, even if the civilian paint marketing potentialities, arising from new privately financed building constructions, do not develop until after the end of this year.

But the entire paint industry is being seriously inconvenienced, if not downright distressed, by lack of sufficient supplies of efficient containers, especially steel drums and cans, and even fiber-bodied metal end cans, from which there seems to be little likelihood of adequate relief, at least until near the end of this year, due to the drastic restrictions still imposed upon their use by the War Production Board. Even the strenuous efforts now being made by all the foremost exponents of the trade to recapture their 50-55 gallon drums and to salvage these and other used containers, whenever possible, for reuse in packaging and shipping all types of paint products, have so far failed to accomplish much toward relieving the tension on this score.

Although adhering to its order restricting the permissible use of linseed oil by paint makers to a 60 per cent quota in the second half of this year, the War Food Administration has announced a liberalization of its allocation of tung oil, beginning May 1, in which the requirement for furnishing end-use information is waived in numerous specified instances.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and Mexican importations of metallic lead considerably exceeding those of a year ago, and obviating the need for any restrictions on purchases, the oxidizers and makers of other pigments of lead are finding no obstacles in their pathway while filling their requirements in pig lead.

Quotations for pig lead have continued unaltered for the week April 21-28 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although the domestic production of metallic zinc has now reached a record level and is expected to continue high for some time to come, resulting in sizable above-ground surpluses, there has been no large scale relaxation of the zinc-end-use restrictions imposed by the War Production Board and none is expected for some time to come, inasmuch as such a lifting of these restrictions is blocked under the overall ban on reconversion.

In view of an especially pressing need for zinc in the manufacture of padlocks, however, WPB has removed restrictions on the use of this metal for this purpose and has permitted the making of certain sizes of zinc content padlocks formerly prohibited.

Zinc pigments makers, however, still have to possess relatively high priorities in order to fill their requirements in slabs. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week April 21-28 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead. — Moving steadily into paint making channels with prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—Still in brisk demand. Market firm.

Litharge.—Buying interest keeping up well. Tone stable.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Mercury oxide, red, tech., 30c. per lb.
yellow, tech., 25c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, B to M, 5c. to 13c. per 100 lbs.
Rosin, gum, W.G. to X, 30c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Lithopone. — Movement continues brisk and sizable. Market strong.

Orange Mineral. — Only a routine business is reported in this pigment. Prices firmly held.

Red Lead.—Still being absorbed in large amounts by the paint industry. Market steady.

Titanium Dioxide.—Although eased to some extent by the release of the 10 percent of producers' monthly output, heretofore held in reserve, the market for this whitening agent is still too tight for comfort. Producers, after filling all rated orders, are still unable to fill all requirements of the trade and are compelled to restrict their distributions to the latter to only fair percentages of their consumption in the base period. There has been some further tapering off of trade buying, of late, however, and greater ease is looked for before the end of this year.

White Lead.—In steadily enlarging request with prices strongly held.

Zinc Oxide.—While the demand for lead free types, under allocation control, and leaded grades, free from such control, continues to expand, offerings continue to diminish, even in the leaded grades.

The Bureau of Mines reports that total production of zinc oxide in January of this year amounted to 17,547 tons, or 3 percent above that for last December while shipments for the first month of 1944 are reported to have totaled 17,396 tons, whereat they have registered a slight decline from the 17,545 tons recorded for last December. Stocks at producers' plants at the close of January aggregated 8,017 tons, as compared with 7,886 tons at the end of December, thereby registering the first increase in inventories since the end of 1942. Yet inventories of leadfree zinc oxide dropped from 5,685 tons to 5,484 tons at the close of January while leaded grades rose from 2,181 tons to 2,533 tons. Prices firmly maintained throughout the list.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A seasonally accelerated movement is reported in both Canadian and domestic types, with prices firmly held.

Barytes.—Continue in fair inquiry and with supplies of waterground grades proving sufficient for current needs, despite an unabated scarcity of dryground grades. Market steady.

Chalk.—Only a routine movement is noted in this material, but the market remains stable.

China Clay.—A fairly brisk call is reported for both imported and domestic grades. Prices firmly maintained throughout the list.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Moving slowly but steadily with its price structure unaltered.

Gypsum. — In moderate request. Market stable.

Mica.—A sizable buying movement, attributable to the paint industry, is noted in dryground, waterground and finely pulverized grades of scrap mica. Tone strong.

Talc.—An increasingly brisk demand is noted for this material with producers of the fibrous grades rapidly catching up on their deliveries. Market strong throughout.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in fair request. Market steady.

Bone Blacks.—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade. Tone firm.

Carbon Blacks. — Inventories of channel blacks continue to shrink as the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires keep their buying operations in easy and medium processing blacks

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

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PENNSYLVANIA
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Meeting Specifications of
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2. Phenolic and Maleic Resins for Varnishes, Inks, and Lacquers.
3. Ester-Gums, Pale and Extra Hard—Polyol Esters.
4. Alk-Oils A and R.
5. Dehydrated Castor Oils.
6. Talloil Products—oil quota free.
7. Paint—Enamel—Grinding Liquids.

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CHARACTERISTICS: A Pure white, edible material—in bead form...is completely dispersible in hot water...also completely soluble in alcohols and hydrocarbons (hot)...has a pH (3% aqueous dispersion at 25° C) of 9.3 to 9.7... melts at 58 to 59° C (Capillary Tube) ...is non-toxic and practically odorless.

SUGGESTED USES: As an emulsifier in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food stuffs (including paste emulsions of edible oils, shortenings, etc.)...as a protective coating for Edible Hygroscopic Powders and similar crystals and tablets (and even fresh fruit and vegetables)...as a pour point depressant for lubricating oils...as a lubricant for paper and cardboard in dry die-forming...as an emulsifying agent in the polymerization of synthetic rubber...as a protective anti-oxidant coating for metals...as a preliminary binder for clays, abrasives, etc...as a general emulsifying or thickening agent...as a suspending agent for organic or inorganic materials in aqueous solutions.

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and furnace grades at high and constantly mounting levels while production still lags below the rate of their purchasing, despite plans for amplifying the output materially. The paint trade is still buying, albeit rather sparingly, of these blacks, and prices are being strongly maintained.

Chrome Colors.—Commenting on the present shortness of the supply of chrome pigments, WPB's Chemicals Bureau has vouchsafed the information that these colors will be even more difficult to obtain in the next few months.

Mercury Oxides.—Another drop in the price of mercury has been reflected in a lowering of prices for both red and yellow mercury oxides, the downward revision in red technical amounting to 30 cents and that in yellow to 25 cents per pound. These reductions in their prices have made the revised prices: red, technical, in barrels, in 10,000 pound lots, at works, $2.19; smaller lots, $2.21; yellow mercury oxide, in barrels, in 1,000 pound lots, $2.02, and in smaller lots, $2.04 per pound.

Vermillions.—Although the price of quicksilver vermilion has not yet reflected the latest decline in the mercury market, it is expected to do so as soon as some more of the stocks, now on hand, made up during the higher cost levels of mercury, are exhausted.

Driers and Flatteners

In the market for driers, paint makers continue to buy most extensively of the naphthenates and tallates, showing preference for the lead and cobalt types in most instances and taking the tallates, available on the spot, whenever unwilling or unable to anticipate their naphthenate wants by a month with applications to the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board which almost invariably evoke the necessary authorizations to procure these naphthenates. For experience has shown them that in most instances tallates suffice for their purposes in most instances. There is also a steady, but lesser, buying movement in the resinates and linoleates, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Among the flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates continue to constitute the outstanding features, with the demand running most strongly for the zinc, aluminum, calcium and cobalt types in the order named. But there is also a fairly active request for the lead, copper and magnesium kinds. Most producers have extensive backlogs of orders for these stearates calling for their output two or more months ahead. Laurates are moving only slowly into consuming channels.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 10,750 gallons of copper naphthenates and 10,000 pounds of copper naphthenate tallate.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate. — Announcement made during week that price of material produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois will continue unchanged in May. Supplies have shown gradual improvement, but operators of plants using corn as raw material report that production will be curtailed sharply unless additional corn is promptly obtained. Plants located in flood areas were also causing concern. Prior to acute corn situation, civilian supply position also looked brighter, since lend-lease needs for the first half of 1944 were reported to have been completely filled, and additional material correspondingly available for civilians. Exact near-future supply now again uncertain.

Ethyl Acetate. — Supplies continue tight on heavy demand for essential applications. Quotations show no change.

Nitrocellulose. — Demand still considerably curtailed by shortage of ester solvents. Prices steady.

Naval Stores

While the naval stores market was unsteady during the week there was a noticeable scarcity of round lot offerings of both rosin and turpentine in primary centers. In view of the reduced carryover of stocks from last season which was the smallest in years and the slow start of production this season, it is felt in many quarters that underlying conditions in the market are firm and the current weakness was but temporary. The manpower shortage will no doubt affect the naval stores production this season and it is estimated that the season's output will be materially lower than last year.

Wet conditions in the woods still restricted production, and the new crop to date has been light and disappointing. Consumers manifested little interest in the market, but a good inquiry was noted from distributors.

The War Food Administration deliveries of naval stores under the lend-lease act for February were as follows:—pine oil, 88,080 pounds; rosin, gum, 3,360,217 pounds, and rosin, wood, 178,425 pounds.

Turpentine.—Buying interest continued inactive during the week. Rainy weather has delayed the start of Spring paint-up movement, which was reflected in purchases of additional stock. Demand for export was moderate, though spotty.

In the naval stores industry, over a period of years the commonly accepted commercial unit of measurement for rosin has been the barrel of 500 pounds gross, or approximately 415 pounds net weight. At the present time very few such packages are being used. The Naval Stores Research Division has recently received numerous suggestions to change the unit of measurement in which rosin is reported. Suggested new units include pounds, hundreds of pounds, thousands of pounds, tons, and drums of 520, 550 and 500 pounds net, the latter, a hypothetical "drum" which is not now actually used in the industry. The Naval Stores Research Division has no special preference for any particular unit, but is desirous of using that unit which will be most useful to the industry as a whole. Accordingly, it would welcome an expression of opinion from interested members of the industry as to whether the reporting unit for rosin should be changed and, if so, what unit would be preferred. Suggestions should be sent to the Naval Stores Research Division, United States Department of Agriculture, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, Louisiana.

Savannah, Apr. 28.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	75¾	...	12	340	34,175
Tuesday ..	75½	1,000	43	491	33,727
Wednesday*	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday..	75½	3,250	84	113	33,698
Friday ...	75½	3,150	4	695	33,087

* Holiday.

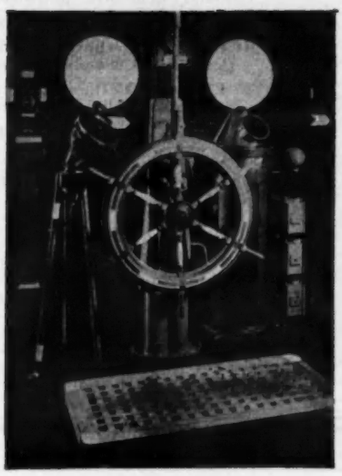
Chicago, Apr. 28.—Orders for turpentine have been moderate. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 95c.; single barrels, 98c.

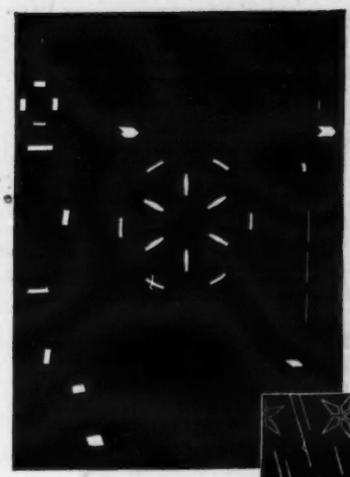
Rosin.—Trend of prices were lower during the week. Trading locally was quiet. Although primary markets were easier offerings were not heavy. Leading consumers limited interest to small quantities for immediate needs. Export inquiry has slackened.

Savannah, Apr. 28.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit— Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.52	$3.50	...	$3.46	$3.42
D	3.83	3.83	...	3.84	3.84
E	4.47	4.47	...	4.44	4.46
F	4.60	4.60	...	4.59	4.59
G	4.62	4.61	...	4.61	4.59
H	4.62	4.61	...	4.62	4.59
I	4.63	4.61	...	4.60	4.59
K	4.70	4.68	...	4.68	4.61
M	4.72	4.70	...	4.65	4.65
N	4.84	4.84	...	4.82	4.82
WG	6.25	6.00	...	5.95	5.95
WW	6.35	6.35	...	6.10	6.10
X	6.35	6.35	...	6.10	6.10
	Barrels—				
Sales	279	101	...	410	71
Receipts ...	37	116	...	250	59
Shipments..	...	400	...	703	446
Stocks	13,617	13,333	...	12,880	12,493

* Holiday.



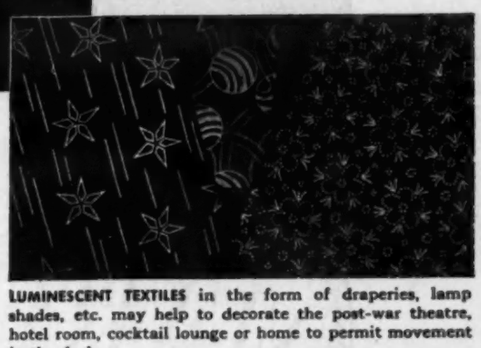


PHOSPHORESCENT MARKING TAPE is used extensively aboard ship, applied as directional indicators to the walls of passageways, exits, messhalls, officers' and crews' quarters and engine rooms, and to mark and identify obstructions, fire-fighting stations, and other vital equipment. After activation by the ship's lighting, the tape "glows" in the dark, permitting movement aboard ship, and evacuation in the darkness in any emergency.

The photographs at the left show (extreme left) steering equipment marked with phosphorescent tape and (immediate left) how this tape "glows" in the dark.

Developed for War... Projected for Peace

LUMINESCENT PIGMENTS



LUMINESCENT TEXTILES in the form of draperies, lamp shades, etc. may help to decorate the post-war theatre, hotel room, cocktail lounge or home to permit movement in the dark.

have been used extensively in a wide variety of war applications—phosphorescent marking tapes, signs, fluorescent maps, instrument dials and instruction plates, computers and charts, correction sheets, and the like. Many practical post-war applications are indicated, a few of which are illustrated on this page.

These pigments are no longer novelties at $30 per lb., but commercial products at down-to-earth prices of from 90c to $2.50 per lb., available in 16 grades and color types, for use in:

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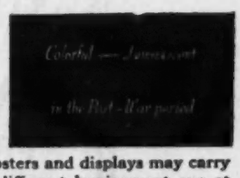
- *Decalcomanias*

Our new booklet "The ABC of Luminescence" should suggest many ways in which these pigments can be used in your products of tomorrow. Your copy will be mailed to you on request.



THE POST-WAR BILLBOARDS, posters and displays may carry one message in daylight, a different luminescent one at night, or luminescent on-and-off flash effects in the dark.

COLORFUL, LUMINESCENT EFFECTS (painted, printed, plastic) for interior decoration in semi-darkness, as illustrated above (left) in daylight, and (right) taken in the dark.

New Jersey zinc

PHOSPHORESCENT TRADE-MARKS, or name plates on your products "glow" in the dark, leaving a lasting impression on consumers' minds.

PHOSPHORESCENT SIGNS (plastic, painted, printed) give directional or instructional guidance in the dark in the event of power failure or emergency. Photographs: (1 & 3) taken in white light, and (2 & 4), photographed in the dark.

New Jersey zinc

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KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
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Chicago, Apr. 28.—Rosin market appears a little more stable than recently. B grade quoted $5.25 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $6.36; M grade, $6.45; W. W. grade, $8.10.

Shellac

Although allocation of shellac has come to an end, the WPB action in that respect does not mean plentiful supplies of shellac for consumers. Quite the opposite is the fact. Except for a large stockpile of high grade orange bought at high cost, the existing shellac stocks are small to the point of acute scarcity. And were they large, consumers' takings would be cut by the WPB order that reduced by 50 percent the amount of ethyl alcohol to be used in cutting shellac and its substitutes. That alone would curb consumption.

The larger part of domestic consumption is seedlac and T.N., grades used to make bleached shellac, and those grades are woefully scarce. Shellac importers brought in 400,000 packages of shellac in 1941, almost half of which was bleached. When the government took over imports in 1942 it got but 5 percent of the quantity imported by the trade, that year. In 1943, government imports were less than 25 percent of the 1941 total and most of it was the little-used very high quality orange shellac, too high in cost to sell as bleached at OPA ceilings. WPB still maintains priority control and priority ratings will get major preference over civilian and other requirements.

Consumers can expect shellac to remain in short supply and the trade believes that only resumption of private imports will relieve the situation.

Synthetic Resins

On the subject of vinyl resins, the War Production Board reports that, because of heavy military requirements for these synthetic resins, little or none can now be spared for civilian use; furthermore that there is no immediate prospect for any improvement in this situation.

On the score of plasticizers, moreover, WPB says the situation therein is even tighter.

WPB's industry advisory committee has proposed that the phthalic anhydride content of alkyd resins, used in the manufacture of protective coatings for trucks, buses and agricultural equipment, be reduced from the present 33 percent maximum to 20 percent, as a conservation measure.

WPB's Regional Redistribution Division is offering 2,670 pounds of Bakelite molding powder, 563 pounds of Durez No. 1762 and 17,183 feet of No. P-200 vinyl molding strip.

A list of synthetic resins is printed in this issue of *OPD*, beginning on page 28.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum. — Buying interest continues keen for all types of these gums but the supply situation is still tight in most lines, although a little freer in petroleums from Mexico and gilsonite from Utah, of which recent shipments have been reaching fairly sizable proportions.

Copal.—Moderate purchases of Congo copal continue to be made by varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints. Supplies are being steadily reduced and no new import licenses have been issued since the application of M-63 to this type of natural resin which is virtually the only one of these resins in which there are even fair sized stocks.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Aside from another arrival of Argentine casein, of rather inconsequential size, there has been little in the way of new developments to feature the market for this material.

Glues.—With the demand for both hide and acidulated bone glues far outstripping supplies, the situation in the entire glue market continues extremely tight. A liberalization of WPB's allocations of both hide and bone glues in cases of proven hardship is reported to be under consideration. In any event, announcement within the next fortnight of the many allocations now known to have been granted should serve to ease the situation to some extent. Arrivals of 8,331 bags of bones are noted.

Raker Paint Company, Kingston, Pa., plant was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

Recent Imports

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ALOE—35 cs, Geck Trading Co
ALTHEA ROOT—2 pkgs, 501 lbs, Peek & Velsor
BARBASCO ROOT—82 bgs, U S Commercial Co
BLOOD, DR—2,846 bgs, 284,600 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
BONE MEAL—1,518 bgs, 151,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
BONES—1,890 bgs, 189,000 lbs, Armour & Co
900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Baugh & Son Co
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
REJECT—2,629 bgs, 262,900 lbs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
BRISTLES—3 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son
10 cs, Stokby Co
13 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
3 cs, National City Bank
32 cs, F H Cone & Co
50 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
10 cs, R Schwarz Bristle Corp
CAFFEINE, ANHYD—10 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASEIN—1,567 bgs, 203,710 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,507 bgs, 195,910 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
423 bgs, 54,990 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
1,900 bgs, 247,000 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
1,667 bgs, 216,710 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
567 bgs, 73,710 lbs, Packing Products Co
949 bgs, 123,370 lbs, William Diel & Co
1,251 bgs, 162,630 lbs, Casein Co of America
1,270 bgs, 165,100 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
584 bgs, 75,920 lbs, Breakstone Bros, Inc
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
1,693 bgs, 220,090 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
CASTOR BEANS—4,533 bgs, 679,950 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
4,535 bgs, 680,250 lbs, First National Bank
2,900 bgs, 435,000 lbs, U S Commercial Co
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
CHILLIES—624 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa
456 bgs, W & A Leaman
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
7,922 bgs, 1,584,400 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
11,000 bgs, 2,200,000 lbs, Machado & Co
350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
495 bgs, 99,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
97,498 bgs, 9,749,800 lbs, U S Commercial Co
CODLIVER PRESSINGS—43 bbls
CORK—46 bgs, Moller & Rothe
BOARDS—400 pkgs, R J Godwin & Co
FLOATS—30 bgs, National Bank of Commerce
VIRGIN—780 bls, J Sennfelt
1,800 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
WASTE—70 bls, Wicander & Co
300 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
200 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—263 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
900 bls, H Casademont
300 bls, J Sennfelt
COTTONSEED MEAL—595 bgs, U S Commercial Co
ELDER BERRIES—4 pkgs, 1,128 lbs, Peek & Velsor
ERGOT—15 dms, 2,523 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co
FUMITORY HERBS—2 pkgs, 444 lbs, Peek & Velsor
GUM, ARABIC—200 bgs, Hellenic Bank
GYPSUM ROCK—2,030 tons, National Gypsum Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—8 cs, Stokby Co
JASMIN CONCRETE—3 cs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
MACE—10 cs, Middleton & Co
3 pkgs, Middleton & Co
6 cs, W E Martin
20 cs, Royal Bank of Canada
2 cs, Wood & Selick
29 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
6 cs, C T Wilson & Co
10 bgs, Catz American Co
11 cs, Catz American Co
5 cs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
2 cs, Thomas Scott & Co
6 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
2 cs, Ben Hur Products Co
MALLOW LEAVES—1 pk, 112 lbs, Peek & Velsor
MINERAL SUBST—36 dms, African Metal Corp
NUTMEGS—7 bgs, B H Old & Co
26 bgs, R T French Co
10 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co
4 bgs, Breakstone Coffee Co
98 bgs, O Gerdau Co
8 bgs, Catz American Co
5 bgs, B C Ireland
100 bgs, Fritzsche Bros
34 bgs, Middleton & Co
50 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co
NUTMEGS—3 bgs, McClintock Stern Co
8 bgs, Chilli Product, Inc
8 bgs, S H Tyler & Son
13 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
5 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
4 bgs, Ben Hur Product Co
5 bgs, A G Dunn
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—*Continued on page 48*

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Recent Imports

—*Continued from page 47*

CODLIVER—151 bbls
117 dms
18 cks
COTTONSEED—21 dms, U S Commercial Co
LIME—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
PETITGRAIN—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
10 dms, Guaranty Trust Co
OX GALLS—7 bbls, Biological Raw Product Co
PHOSPHATE ROCK—1,500 tons
SQUILLS, RED—502 bgs, U S Commercial Co
TARTAR—1,297 bgs, U S Commercial Co
VALERIAN ROOT—37 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
WAX, BEES—70 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
2 blocks, Cornelius Product Co
3 blocks, T Kosterkeunen
280 blocks, F H Paul & Stein Bros

Falck Named WPB War Utilities Director

Edward Falck has been appointed as director of the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board. He succeeds J. A. Krug, who is leaving WPB to accept a commission as lieutenant commander in the navy for assignment to active duty.

Mr. Falck has been Deputy Director of the Office of War Utilities since February, 1943, and since March 17 of this year has also served as Executive Director of the Combined Production and Resources Board. He will continue to fill the latter post while carrying his new assignment.

Allied Asphalt Revamps

—*Continued from page 4*

wax and oil division continues under the direction of Heinz H. Kraaz.

The agency representation follows: Fred A. Jensen, 510 North Dearborn street, Chicago; Mulcahy & Griffin, 141 Milk street, Boston; E. M. Walls, 244 California street, San Francisco; Loos & Dilworth, Swanson and Kenilworth street, Philadelphia; S. S. Skelton, Guardian Building, Cleveland; William Graham & Co., President and Fawn streets, Baltimore; James O. Meyers Co., 166-182 Chandler street, Buffalo; Joseph Burns, 1418 Bessemer building, Pittsburgh; C. W. Hess Co., 1900 East Jefferson avenue, Detroit; Joe Coulson Co., Room 202, 1201 Commerce, Houston, Tex; John T. Kennedy Sales Co., Southwest Boulevard and 26th street, Kansas City; Pitts & Loughlin, 718 East 60th street, Los Angeles; Carl F. Miller, 1217 Sixth avenue, South, Seattle; Miller & Zehrung, 1301 Northwest Twelfth street, Portland, Ore.; A. S. Paterson, 337 Glengrove avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Business in oils and fats continued quiet during the week. Outside of materials moving for government account, the market was dull and featureless. As the result of the current "invasion" talk which has created unsettlement in general commodity markets, buyers of oils and fats have practically withdrawn from the market, preferring to await further military developments.

Heavy lard stocks throughout the country and the continued large receipts of hogs, which resulted in the placing of temporary embargoes on the deliveries of hogs to Chicago and other points, has weakened the lard situation. Sales of loose lard were reported in Chicago at 80 points below the ceiling.

Office of Price Administration has announced, effective May 15, a reduction of 75c. per 100 pounds on the ceiling price of hogs weighing more than 240 pounds. The purpose of this action was to discourage the use of corn and other essential grains in bringing hogs up to heavy weights.

Approximately 80 percent of the 20,000,000 pounds of menhaden, pilchard and sardine oils held by the government on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts which were recently offered for sale by the War Food Administration has been disposed of at ceilings it was stated by WFA officials. Applications were made for about 22,000,000 pounds but only about 16,000,000 pounds were found to fall within the approved end-uses. Officials said that release of the balance will be allowed between now and the next producing season for approved uses upon written request of applicants, but sales will not be accepted for less than carlots.

Olive.—There has been no change in the tight import restrictions on olive oil into the United States. Embargoes on shipments from Spain and Portugal also continue in effect.

Peanut.—Inquiry continued active. Offerings of crude were limited with occasional sales noted at ceilings, 13c. per pound, Southeast, and 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, in the Southwest, f.o.b. mills.

Sunflower.—Prospects for the 1944 yield of sunflower seed in Argentina are good and the yield was estimated at 1,000,000 tons. The good prices guaranteed growers has increased the acreage. Production in 1943 was 337,320 tons.

Tung.—The War Food Administration has announced that it will be more liberal in its allocation of tung oil, beginning May 1. The reason for this action is stated to be a favorable outlook for a good domestic tung nut crop in 1944. Details appear elsewhere in this issue.

Government officials stated that stocks of tung oil in the stockpile were sufficient to cover requirements of users for the next two years at the present rate of allocations, even though the prospective domestic crop should fail entirely. Estimates of 1944 domestic crop range from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds. Normal yearly consumption was about 130,000,000 pounds, but limitations of use to military necessities has reduced the absorption to 12,000,000 pounds.

Atlanta, April 26.—Except for small lots of cottonseed meal absorbed by local buyers, trading was slow. Peanut meal is practically off the market, while some soybean meal was available at mills at ceilings.

Los Angeles, April 26.—A fair demand for cottonseed oil, a good portion of which could not be supplied. Interest in soybean oil seemed to be lagging. Prices steady at ceilings.

Chicago, April 28.—Vegetable oil market was quiet. Inquiry, however, is good.

Flaxseed

Steady demand for seed continued during the week. Seed receipts were small. Offerings for prompt and nearby delivery were light.

Minneapolis, April 26.—Receipts of cash flax dropped off during the week ending Tuesday. Demand was good at ceilings.

Stocks in local public elevators decreased 30,000 bushels last week and for four days of the current week show a loss of 70,000 bushels, compared with 15,000 loss for the same period a year ago. Stocks in private elevators are low.

The board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce announced Tuesday that trading in May contracts was again permissible, and a crushing company offered rather freely at slightly below the ceiling. Other crushers failed to buy because spot flax was cheaper when the loading and elevating charges on delivered seed were considered.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	159,500	246,000	37,000	19,500
Since Sep. 1.	19,297,000	14,668,500	2,797,500	1,298,000

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.04½
Monday	3.05	3.03¾
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.03
Thursday	3.05	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.01

Buenos Aires, Apr. 28.—First shipments in months of flaxseed to United States totaled 378,000 bushels. To Continent, 276,000 bushels, a total of 654,000 bushels. Visible supply estimated at 10,827,000 bushels. Prices unchanged at $1.82⅝; Rosario, $1.73⅝ per bushel.

Hull, Apr. 28.—Bombay, April, £28½; Calcutta, £28½; La Plata, April, £22⅝ per ton.

Linseed Meal

Conditions in meal continued tight. Demand was active for prompt delivery, but offerings were scanty.

Minneapolis, April 26.—The linseed meal position is growing worse steadily and there is no improvement in sight as yet.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	11,700,000	9,780,000
Since Sept. 1	389,542,700	370,920,000

Chicago, April 28.—Linseed meal market firm. Offerings limited. April quoted $48.88 per ton, sacks, Chicago.

Linseed Oil

Activity in the linseed oil market was confined to small quantities for prompt requirements during the week. The call for deliveries against contracts also lacked snap. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Advices from flaxseed belt continued to report delayed planting owing to heavy rainfall and wet ground. Private estimates indicate a reduction in the acreage sown to flaxseed ranging from 40 to 50 percent, depending upon section.

Reports from the Argentine state that the government price for flaxseed is scheduled to be reduced to 70c. per bushel, delivered at terminal stations, from 90⅝c., at the end of April.

Minneapolis, April 26.—Civilian buyers are taking small lots for fill-in needs. There is no lend-lease buying and stocks are piling up in local tanks.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	7,020,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	234,852,000	41,940,000

Chicago, April 28.—Trading is reported slack in the linseed oil market. Tone firm. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; 15.3c., drums, car lots.

Los Angeles, April 26.—Market about firm, with oil from a number of quarters available at two points below ceiling in tankcars. Crop prospects in the Imperial Valley continued quite favorable, but San Joaquin Valley outturns were still uncertain despite beneficial showers. Raw oil in tankcars is unchanged at 14.3c. per pound ceiling.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	194.3

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Association Meetings:—

American Oil Chemists' Society, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, May 10 to 12.

National Cottonseed Products Association, May 17 and 18, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

National Peanut Council, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 2 and 3.

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Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was inactive during the week. March, 1945, delivery was offered at 13.25c. per pound with no takers on the New York Produce Exchange. Demand for edible grades was limited to small lots for spot needs. Prices were firm.

The War Food Administration has announced that purchases through the Commodity Credit Corporation of approximately 2,400,000 pounds of colored temperate oleomargarin were contemplated and offers submitted shall be subject to acceptance by CCC whole or in part not later than midnight May 3.

Exports under the lend-lease act were announced by the War Food Administration during February of the following:—Lard, 26,480,970 pounds; oleo oil and stock, 260,355 pounds; pork fat rendered, 6,487,759 pounds; tallow, edible, 321,751 pounds; oleomargarin, 6,730,314 pounds; shortening, 495,867 pounds; vegetable oils, 1,484,126 pounds.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.
September	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, 14.00 nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Memphis, April 28.—Cottonseed oil production sold well ahead, but some mills will have an after-planting crush in June. Many mills in this section closed down for the season. Reported that soybean oil has been sold back to CCC at ⅛c. per pound below ceiling by producers. Demand for cottonseed, soybean and peanut meals active and absorbing all offerings. Rain continues to delay crop preparation, but ample time remains to plant full crop. To date have heard no reports to abandon acreage set aside for cotton.

Chicago, April 28.—Demand for cottonseed oil routine, while the market remains steady. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots.

Cake and Meal

Trading quiet owing to the lack of offerings. Buying interest continued active.

Fatty Acids

While new business was slow, users continued to absorb good-sized lots against contracts. Prices firm at ceilings.

Chicago, April 28.- Steady market tone continued in fatty acids. Prices firm and unchanged.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Consuming inquiry continued active though trading was moderate and spasmodic. Offerings were limited but finding ready takers.

Tallow.—Conditions in this market continued firm. Demand was active. Volume of business restricted due to lack of offerings.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Business light and mainly for small lots. Available stocks small. Arrivals were reported of 302 drums and 100 casks.

Menhaden.—Demand slow with buyers disposed to limit interest to actual needs.

Sardine.—Market quiet and featureless. Prices held at ceilings.

Baltimore, April 28.—According to reports received here, the whole of the 20,000,000 pounds of menhaden, pilcher and sardine oil held in storage by the government on the East and West coasts, recently released for sale, has been purchased. But another fly has gotten into the ointment, this being an order imposing restrictions upon the buyers of the oil. A linoleum manufacturer has been advised that refined oil cannot be used in the production of this article, and other industrial enterprises have received similar instructions.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Spasmodic call for small lots noted for all grades. Prices steady.

Lard.—Quietness prevailed in this market. Prices well held.

Neatsfoot.—Small lots in fair request. Inquiry continued slow. Arrivals of 210 casks and 143 tierces were reported.

Chicago, April 28.—Irregular and somewhat spotty market conditions noted in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Waxes moved to the limit of dealers' supplies—which, in the main, were very small. Most of current business takes place in goods to arrive later on and such business was very good during the past week. The most recent report on arrivals noted a 279-bag lot of beeswax, but no others. The market occupied a firm, well-stabilized position. Carnauba could find many new owners if it were available out of spot stocks.

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Paint Symposium

—Continued from page 7

Making the point that the functional processes of WPB units usually were more difficult than their purposes, Thomas J. Craig, chief of the Protective Coatings Division of the Chemicals Bureau, refuted charges that governmental interest in industrial-control problems was impersonal. He described the operation of his division as it has to do with problems of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry. The biggest problem is that of distributing materials, in which about 12,000 applications are received monthly. The full participation of advisers and representatives of all war agencies in the writing of WPB orders was outlined by Mr. Craig.

Correlation of Tests

Data were presented by D. H. Parker and Francis Scofield on studies in the correlation of accelerated weathering with outdoor exposure of oil-type camouflage paint. Their conclusions, which did not have many duplicate runs from which to draw, were that, using only lightness differences, the two methods give satisfactorily comparable results. The degree of exposure slant and the dirtiness of the atmosphere vary outdoor results. Chemical aging shows big differences in organic colors. Florida exposures gave better correlation with accelerated tests than was got in New Jersey. Numerical and visual interpretations of color changes agreed "remarkably well." It was found that the more severe the accelerated weathering, the closer were the results to those of outdoor exposure.

The kauri reduction test for the evaluation of drying oils, when properly prepared and performed was supported by C. C. Hartman and E. F. Hickson, of the National Bureau of Standards, in a discussion of the influence of certain driers on linseed replacement oil. It is necessary to use clean, dustless kauri. Revision of TT-P-141, it was explained, would present the method in an improved form. Many data were presented, and it was concluded (1) that driers generally lower the kauri reduction percentage; (2) lead driers alone cause the least change, manganese the most; (3) lead-cobalt driers yield the highest values; (4) the reduction decreases as the proportion of a drier increases; (5) the only difference in the use of mineral spirits or turpentine as thinner is a slight one in viscosity.

Commending the production men for their continuous, constructive service to the industry, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, noted the psychologic effect of thinking well of oneself, and opined that the aspirations of the federation in the realms of chemical and engineering science would add further to the industry's technical progress. Mr. Trigg's address to the assemblage was mainly an explanation of the industry's planning for postwar expansion. He told of the cooperative work that is being stimulated in a series of letters to manufacturers. An educational program of more general scope also is planned and preparation of a teacher's manual has already been started.

Warning that a war against depression is coming, Mr. Trigg expressed the belief that the paint industry can go ahead fast in the markets which will be opened by reconditioning and, later, construction and industrial production following the war.

Material Developments

The purposes of the materials and manufacturing committee in the study and dissemination of trends in materials and methods were outlined by V. C. Bidlack. He advised against predicting the future, but urged that it be prepared for, especially in the sharing of general knowledge indicative of trends, technical, rather than political or solely economic. Opportunities and facilities are to be expected; they must be used to best advantage.

Synthetic "rubbers" will be useful in the paint industry, Mr. Bidlack said. He told of some of the relevant properties, and said that the polybutanes and polybutadienes were especially promising, but the GR's were not yet satisfactorily handled in aromatic solvents. The butyls resist oxidation. The acrylonitriles are promising as reinforcing agents in emulsion paints. The higher polystyrenes are incompatible with vegetable oils; the lower types are resistant to acids and alkalies. Allylstarches and alkylallyl compounds are very interesting, pointing to the ideal protective coating with the properties of a liquid glass. Petroleum resins fit well in present production methods. Study is being directed to utilization of the expected excess production of benzene, heptane, and hexane.

Noting the contribution of nitrocellulose and side-product solvents of the paint industry as a result of developments in World War I, F. C. Atwood said that there was good reason to expect similar postwar trends from the expansion in production of phthalates, in by-products of new syntheses, perhaps that of penicillin, in big outputs of aromatic, aliphatic, and other solvents, formaldehyde, pentaerythritol, alcohol. He opined also that agricultural bases for organic chemicals would catch up on those now in use. The process, carbohydrates-to-lactates-to-acrylates-to-polymers and utilizations of soybean fatty acids, such as in making noropol or the isoprene "rubber," arapol (advanced by the Department of Agriculture as lactoprene) hold much promise of new paint materials. Surpluses from the recession of the synthetic "rubber" program will be useful perhaps in the field of new resins.

High polymers need careful control, Mr. Atwood pointed out; and emulsions call for special knowledge in physics. The striving is for polymers with long, straight chains. Dispersions in water emulsions offer special problems. These forms have transportation advantages, easy handling, less hazard to health, less possibility of fire. Dispersion of pigmentation demands proper selection of pigments of the organic types insoluble in water. The stabilizing agent must give high viscosity and low surface tension, the protein types, animal and vegetable, are most promising, especially soybean protein.

Drying Oil Progress

It has not yet been discovered how to make a complete replacer of tung oil out of other oils, said S. O. Sorenson, but fundamental chemical knowledge is coming to the assistance of the search. Changes in varnish technic and in varnish materials also are an influence. Oilseed crushing has been improved; so has the refining of oils and the admixture of additives, such as polyhydric alcohols. Dehydrated castor oil and reesterified and conjugated oils are advances. Study of the minor components of oils is helping.

Satisfactory development of the ideal drying oil, Mr. Sorenson said, will require (1) more fundamental knowledge of fatty acids; (2) new oil-bearing seeds or improved strains of flax, soybean, and others; (3) cheap methods of producing relatively pure fatty acids, and of their hydroxylation and polymerization. Synthesis of fatty acids from petroleum olefins and their transformation to polyglycerides of complex molecular structure may provide the answer. Study of amines, nitriles, poly-alcohols, and polybasic acids will be helpful.

The technic of formulating nitrocellulose was discussed by J. K. Speicher, following a summary of the applications of the acetate, acetate-butyrate, and acetate-propionate. Experiments with benzylcellulose were recounted; it has special resistance to water and alkalies. Ethylcellulose is in overdemand for war purposes in hot-melt protective coatings. Mention was made of the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose as a water-soluble stabilizer for aqueous emulsions. It can be made insoluble by base exchange with aluminum, calcium, and so on.

The trend to higher-solids pyroxylin lacquers was noted by Mr. Speicher as conserving of solvent, of working time, and of men. Lower-viscosity nitrocellulose must be used. Solvent power must be high, and the viscosity of the solvent is important, the viscosity of the solution being a function thereof. The resin proportion must be high; resins must be selected for properties fitted to the influence of the nitrocellulose. Brittleness at low temperatures must be guarded against. Emulsion type pyroxylin lacquers have a big future, Mr. Speicher believes.

Can-coating processes were illustrated in slides and motion pictures and described by William A. Wright and W. A. Bridgeman. Protectively coated textiles were exhibited and described by James R. Owens, OQMC consultant. This started with oilcloth and went along through other drying-oil coatings, rubber coatings, pyroxylin coatings, to the new synthetic coatings of resinous and elastomer types. The methods of application by spreading and calendering were described. Textile coating was said to have a bright future, especially in respect of polyvinyl coatings and special synthetic "rubbers." The latter promise the best results, which outweigh economic aspects. Mr. Owens foresaw a big opportunity for the paint industry in the formulation of special coatings for custom work.

Industrial Finishing

Finishing will have an increasing interest and importance in the whole industrial field after the war, said Wallace Heidlein: it increases sales appeal. Proper finishing requires proper equipment. Quality is of first consideration, but quantity is important. Design, layout, and location must be correlated, so that cleansing, bonderizing, and other steps are in line with the coating process. Heating of cleansers is a problem. Proper construction has a helpful relation to morale of workers.

Many conditions influence selection of spray, dip, or flow methods, although spraying gives the best appearance in most applications. The size of the booth is an important factor in respect of heating, ventilating, exhaust, and so on—also with reference to the size of articles handled. Much can be gained by continuous operation and the finishing of parts of an article, especially large ones, before assembling them. Long, slow baking gives better flexibility, and usually costs less.

Approximately 80 percent of industrial paint is sprayed on, said L. W. Lammiman, who discussed spray technic. Controls are necessary for materials, temperature, storage, mixing, and viscosity. The selection of thinners should be determined by the manufacturers of the paint.

A paint-circulating system with individual control at each booth was described. Master control requires uniformity in application equipment. Location and motion of spray gun are important; fanning is bad.

Synthetic enamels require special temperature and humidity controls. Dust and dirt must be controlled by proper air pressure in the exhaust system. Equipment and material must be correlated, so manufacturers of coatings should be fully acquainted with all spraying factors. A poor material properly applied may appear better than a good material badly handled. Five-ground pigments are best. Thinner must be properly proportioned, excesses being bad.

Mr. Lammiman told about the school for spraying conducted by the DeVilbiss Company in Toledo, Ohio. Paint manufacturers are asked to send men there for training. The course runs from Monday to Friday, eight hours a day, and accommodates from twenty-five to fifty students.

Electrostatic Coating

Application of electrostatic force to spray and dip-coating processes was described by Harold Ransburg. The theory is that the spray particles are charged and consequently attracted to the article to be coated. This is a high-voltage system at low amperage. In application to dipping the charge is given to the drip point of the coated article and hastens draining and salvages excess coating.

On flat plates it is possible to save up to 40 percent of the spray material by spraying through an electrostatic field, Mr. Ransburg said. Small articles give savings up to 65 percent. The maintenance cost is low. Any spray material that can readily be finely atomized can be used. Some synthetic rubbers are not satisfactory, although natural latex works well.

Pressure control has a direct relation to the quantity of material used. Ample ventilation is important. The article sprayed must be kept outside the sparking zone (this has a radius of about 5 inches). Wider latiude in spray formulation is afforded. Hazards to the operator are reduced, and so is danger of fire because of the smaller quantity of spray in the atmosphere.

In a discussion of certain phases of industrial finishing, F. H. Pfarrer described and illustrated the various steps and stages in the finishing of cash registers. These involve treatment of both metal and wood. The method of relying on the supplier of material for most technical study was advocated. It is also the rule that an operator must use material exactly as it comes from the stockroom. No tips are given to competitive manufacturers of coatings, but the cash register industry is always looking for improvements in properties and appearance of its finishes.

Supervision and Control

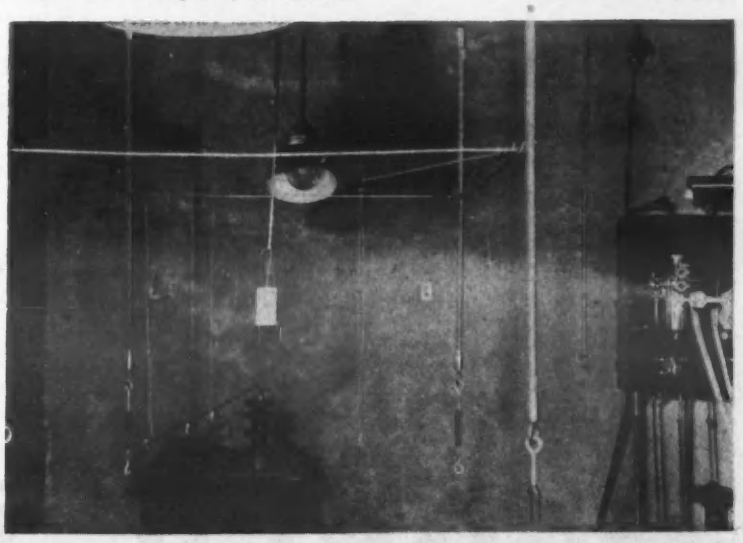
Supervision of plant, men, equipment, and inventory is necessary for the avoidance of inefficiency and waste, said R. C. Stark. Full information on all aspects of costs is essential to that end. The supervising staff is the most important link in the production operation. Supervisors must know the policy of the company; must be able to get along with others—the best or oldest workman does not necessarily make the best supervisor. All orders should go out from the supervisor—and he should be fully responsible for their being carried out.

Clubs for supervisors are a good institution, Mr. Stark said. They facilitate education and the exchange of ideas. Rewards for useful suggestions are helpful. Definite inspection procedures should be insisted upon. Suspicion must be eliminated. Recognition and encouragement are musts. Details of costs which supervisors should know include the relation to selling price; departmental relations to the plant as a whole; method, equipment, and job factors in batch cost; inventories of materials and containers; departmental labor and expense; machinery and equipment. Calculations should be made monthly.

A general purpose system of laboratory control for diversified operations was described by Paul O. Blackmore. This comprises special research, production engineering and development, customer service, and control of raw material and finished product.

Basic research is interrelated and centralized in a staff of about one hundred. It covers almost every sort of chemical and physical problems. The development staff of about ten deals chiefly with new raw materials. It

—Continued on page 66



Laboratory apparatus that demonstrates how spraying through electrostatic field coats all sides of the article simultaneously

OPD—5-1-1944

(Continued on page 22, column 6)
(Continued on page 5, column 2)
Army Releases Rare Penicillin To Save Life of Queens Girl, 2
The Army, which controls the nation's small supply of penicillin, a new drug working wonders in curing wounded and ailing soldiers, released some of the precious powder Wednesday in an effort to save the life of a civilian—two-year-old [redacted], of [redacted] ty-fourth Avenue
after an appeal was made to the Army surgeon general.
On Monday [redacted] a victim of septicemia bacteria, was taken, unconscious, to [redacted] Hospital, [redacted] Avenue. There doctors sought to save her life with sulfa drugs, but the bacteria co
tinu to gain and on

Back of the headline is *measured purity*

Front page news today is the new, rare drug Penicillin!

This powerful germ-killer is saving lives on the home front and clearing up infections in war wounds on the battle fronts.

Back of the news headlines is the research work of leading pharmaceutical houses. Their laboratories have produced Penicillin exclusively for the armed forces with minute quantities being released, in rare instances, for civilian use.

And back of the news headline is yet another factor—*the fine chemical*. For Penicillin, like many other modern-day drugs, depends upon fine chemicals of exacting purity for its production.

And the purity of the fine chemical assures the quality and the efficacy of the product.

At Baker, for Penicillin or any other drug product, it is always *measured purity*—measured to exacting standards.

Leading pharmaceutical houses rely upon Baker. They know that Baker's purity by the ton in fine chemicals is the result of unique control methods and ceaseless testing. They know that, at Baker, "there is no compromise with quality."

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For Victory Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Excellent activity prevailed in practically all divisions of the drug and fine chemical market last week. Orders already on the books of the leading suppliers of those entities warranted belief in a high rate of plant operation now and for the future, and new business going on the sales records also built a substantial volume. The undertone of the market was generally firm.

An exception to firmness developed in the case of quicksilver. Prices declined on the Pacific Coast and on spot, and reports suggested that the future as visualized at present did not appear to be very bright. It was only natural that the position of mercurials should have become unsettled and prices were reduced sharply. New production is in sight and unless total consumption is increased a highly competitive market seems to be inevitable.

During the week, the Office of Price Administration authorized a markup of ¾c. per pound on skimmed milk powder on car-lot sales made to any government agency by WFA "authorized receivers."

Corn processing plants producing corn syrup, butyl acetate, and butyl alcohol were reported so starved for raw material that plants might have to close. Also, rising flood waters in tributaries of the Mississippi river were a danger to plant operation. The Commodity Credit Corporation during the week issued a list of approved processors of corn; appointed them its purchasing agents; and ordered that all sales of corn stocks now "frozen" must be to the CCC or its agents. This was a measure taken to increase processors' raw material stocks.

Menthol turned very quiet and the trade was waiting prices in Brazil sufficiently low as to permit importers and dealers here to do business within the limitations of the recently established maximum import purchase and domestic consumer sales prices. Cables from Jerusalem reported crude penicillin being produced at the Hebrew University by a process that reduced production from days to a few hours.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Calomel, 30c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 20c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, yellow, NF, 25c. per lb.
red, NF, 30c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $5 per flask
Red precipitate, 30c. per lb.
White precipitate, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.7	242.8	242.8	241.0

Acid, Ascorbic.—WFA deliveries in February totals 8,177,000 tablets. The report in hand also lists delivery of 2,250 pounds of powdered acid.

Acid, Citric.—During the month of February, the War Food Administration delivered 80,080 pounds of powdered acid.

Acid, Nicotinic.—WFA bought 19,109 kilos at $7 per kilo on March 30.

Alcohol.—The situation in alcohol supplies remained in status quo. With the national stockpile away down and the national needs showing a rising trend, if anything, there seems to be little chance that whisky distilleries will be permitted to run for beverage purposes in the nearby future. Extention of production of alcohol from wood waste also seems unlikely but the government sponsored plant in the Pacific Northwest will probably function. It is not unnatural that the industrial alcohol producers in the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts view the development of alcohol production centers in the interior and the utilization of grains and other agricultural products with some concern, reckoning from the postwar point of view. There is some reason to believe that current production facilities plus imports from West Indies sources will combine to meet national needs.

Argols.—An arrival of 1,297 bags of crude tartar was noted, same being destined for proportionate allocation to the tartaric acid and tartrate manufacturers.

Butyl Acetate.—Concern is felt for plant operation in Middlewestern areas because of the rise of flood waters in rivers contributory to the Mississippi. Also, and more important, plant operation has been jeopardized by the producers' inability to get sufficient corn for processing. Reports stated that unless more corn arrives at the plants within a week, many may be forced to suspend operations. During the week, the Commodity Credit Corporation appointed a list of approved processors as its purchasing agent, this to make effective by which "frozen" corn stocks will be funnelled to industry. None but the approved processors, or the CCC itself, is now permitted to buy corn. April prices were extended through May.

Butyl Alcohol.—Details presented in the report next above apply equally to butyl alcohol.

Camphor.—Spring demand originating with distributors, mainly for retail sale, has been excellent and when all national requirements are filled, not much surplus material remains unsold in the hands of the producers.

Castor Oil.—Importations of castor beans continue to reach totals of good size. The most recent arrival totaled 9,190,200 pounds of beans, bringing the total since January 1 to 116,168,200 pounds. The total for the corresponding period in 1943 was 113,033,200 pounds. Hence, arrivals for the 1944 period are running slightly ahead of those a year ago. Sales of oil continued in good volume. At present, producers are permitted to sell freely and without allocation restrictions. A year ago, allocation was in effect.

Chicago, Apr. 26.—The castor oil market is quiet but fully steady and healthy. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup.—Operation of the refining plants is jeopardized by the inability of refiners to get corn sufficient to main production. In an effort to pry stocks loose from farmers, the Commodity Credit Corporation has "frozen" all stocks of corn and sales can be made only to the list of approved processors specified by the CCC last week, or to the CCC itself. The approved processors act as agents of the CCC. Floods in the Middlewest are also a hazard to continued operation of some plants.

Fishliver Oils.—With matters relating to supply, price, and allocation rather up in the air at the present time, and with OPA holding meetings with the industry to find a satisfactory solution, the market here tends to mark time for the present. The market is considered very firm. WFA February deliveries total 787,706 million units.

San Francisco, Apr. 26.—Following a similar session in San Francisco recently, a four-day meeting is to be held in Chicago beginning May 16 between members of the vitamin industry and officials of the OPA and the War Food Administration, at which time it is hoped to clear up allocation and inventory problems anent the distribution of vitamin oils in compliance with order M-373. Meantime, the market remains fairly quiet with but few offerings. The tail end of the season is at hand insofar as livers are concerned, although there are some Mexican arrivals. Market strong.

Glycerin.—Delivery has improved substantially and most of the current needs of manufacturing consumers are being met on a fairly prompt basis. The market is one of complete stabilization and the refiners are so handling their sales as to effect an equitable division of current production for which consumers are not now required to file application to government authority. The rise of flood waters in the Mississippi river basin recalls that the floods in January, 1937, hit severely the plants of some soap makers and, consequently, affected glycerin production adversely and in ratio to the closing down of production.

Chicago, Apr. 26.—Buyers seem to be showing somewhat more interest in the glycerin market, and with the removal of buying restrictions the general outlook

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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BRUCINE, Sulfate and Alkaloid
CALAMINE PREPARED N. F.
EPHEDRINE ALKALOID AND SALTS
ERGOT
GALLIC ACID N. F. and TECHNICAL
GELATIN, *Silver Label*
GUM TRAGACANTH, *Ribbon, Powder*
HAARLEM OIL, *Tilly Brand*
HYOSCINE (Scopolamine) Hydrobromide
ICHTHAMMOL N. F.
ISINGLASS, *Russian*
LYCOPODIUM
PAPAIN
SPANISH SAFFRON, *Whole and Powdered*
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is said to be better. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—After a fairly stormy month or so during which the price picture was overly fluid, the menthol market has relapsed into a quiet that some think may but be the forerunner of a further disturbed period. Local sales operations must take place under the limitations imposed by the now effective OPA ceiling of $16.50 per pound for dealer sales to consumers. It remains to be demonstrated that the Brazilian operators will bring their export sales price down to a level which will permit United States importers to buy within the OPA purchase price ceiling of $15 per pound, c.i.f., duty paid, U. S., ports. Meanwhile, the whole negotiation and eventuation has not increased local menthol stocks a jot or tittle.

Mercurials.—The raw material market declined and carried, hard mercurials down. Calomel is now $2.05 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $1.59; oxide, yellow, $2.53; red precipitate, $2.36; and white precipitate, $2.14, and it is not entirely clear that the manufacturers of mercurials will be able to maintain their current price schedules, especially as there is more competition due in mercurials, the total consumption of which seems unlikely to increase sufficiently to care for additional production.

Milk Powder.—Purchases by the War Food Administration from April 7 to 13 inclusive were:—Skimmed, spray process, 2,796,484 pounds; roller process, 5,135,232 pounds; whole, 3,579,401 pounds. WFA February deliveries were 86,200 pounds of skimmed milk powder, and 3,066,882 pounds of whole milk powder. On April 26, the OPA issued amendment No. 32 to Maximum Price Regulation 289, under the terms of which manufacturers of bulk powdered skimmed milk who are designated by the WFA as "authorized receivers" may add ⅝c. per pound to their maximum prices for sales of carlot quantities to any government agency.

Nicotinamide.—The War Food Administration has purchased 9,900 kilos of this material, paying $12 per kilo on March 30.

Penicillin.—A press despatch from Jerusalem reported a method of speeding production, the work of a scientist who reported the event to the Palestine Microbiological Society. The report stated that the process produced crude penicillin in about an hour. Experiments for over a year had been conducted at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Quicksilver.—The spot market has again become unsettled and price weakness was reported last week. The report here agreed with that in San Francisco where a price decline of $5 per flask was noted. A purchase price there of $120 per flask would mean a New York price of approximately $125 per flask and the open quotation on this spot was down to $120 to $128 per flask at a late hour in the period under review.

San Francisco, April 26.—The market is stalemated and weak, what with recent sales here reported at $120 per flask and in one or two cases this figure has even been shaded. Buying interest has shown a decline and for the moment the picture is not particularly encouraging.

Riboflavin.—War Food Administration deliveries in February totaled 77 pounds.

Sorbose.—War Food Administration deliveries in February totaled 5,000 pounds.

Penicillin Distribution

—Continued from page 3

an order among several manufacturers. Deliveries will be made under the brands or trademarks of the manufacturers.

Distributors Informed

Penicillin producers and distributors were advised of the new program in a detailed outline of the procedure mailed to them by WPB, April 27. At the same time all the hospitals were provided by Mr. Stock with a report, prepared by Dr. Chester S. Keeper, chairman of the committee on chemotherapy of the National Research Council, on indications, contraindications, mode of administration, and dosage of penicillin.

The Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution, in addition to having Dr. McDonnell as its director, will also have the services of Dr. Keefer as medical adviser during the initial period of the program. J. Solon Mordell, of the Office of Civilian Requirements, will assist in distribution work, as will also Silvan B. Falck, of the drugs branch, for a limited time.

The advisory panel, which selected the hospitals to act as depots, comprised Mr. Stock, chairman; Dr. Keefer, Dr. Ossenfort, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Victor Johnson, of the American Medical Association; and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, of the Office of Civilian Requirements.

Purchases Channeled

In the letters to the hospitals selected as depots they were urged to place their orders for penicillin with the Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution as soon as possible. They will be transmitted to a producer for prompt shipment. The hospitals were cautioned not to send their orders directly to manufacturers or to WPB in Washington, but only to the new office in Chicago.

They were advised that, if the quota received proved insufficient for needs and the need for additional material is justified, additional quantities would be made available if total supplies will permit. Not all the quota need be ordered at one time, but any quantities not ordered against the May quotas may not be carried over into June.

Hospitals which have not been selected as depots were informed that they were to make their purchases only from the depots. Manufacturers are prohibited from shipping on direct orders from any hospital, but must receive their orders from the new office. In accepting the penicillin the hospitals commit themselves to follow the recommendations concerning proper storage (preferably in a refrigerator at 5° to 10°C.), and indications of modes of administration and dosage of penicillin.

Chemists' Club to Meet

The Chemists' Club will hold its annual meeting at 52 East 41st street, New York, May 3, at 6 p.m.

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50 Years With Merrell

Lee Wiltsee, vice-president and treasurer and a director of the William S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, celebrated on April 18 the completion of 50 years of service with the company.

Italian Oils Purchased

—Continued from page 3

is possible under the rules governing the operations of the commission. The price which it pays for the materials has a direct relationship to the desire to improve the economy of the recaptured territory and any additional cost that this entails above the price received for the oil in the United States is charged up to the cost of the war.

Part of Subsidy Program

Representatives admit frankly that it is a subsidy program and one that is desirable in the light of all circumstances. The program being followed by the government is that where necessary, subsidy operations will be followed in territories that have been recaptured from the enemy, but still under Allied military control, whether the products involved are of an essential nature or not.

African Oils, Spices

The policy differs from that being pursued in North Africa in view of the fact that the French North African territory there is under the control of the French authorities. In this case a program of subsidizing purchases is followed only in the case of strategic and critical materials, or such materials which are bought under directives of the War Production Board. This policy therefore precludes the government from purchasing the oils in North Africa, or other non-essentials such as spices, in order to bring supplies to the United States.

The problem of North African essential oils has been under almost continuous study by the government and representatives of the United States Commercial Corporation met with members of the essential oil trade in New York recently for a review of the situation. Representatives of the USCC informed the dealers that it is ready to aid them in getting the oil, but that the government could not subsidy such imports.

USCC Must Close Deal

It was pointed out that the cables are open to importers to contact the suppliers of the oil in North Africa and make all arrangements for the purchase of the oils, but the final consummation of such deals must be between the French authorities and the USCC. Importers, after making their deal with the foreign suppliers are required to present the transaction to the USCC, which in turn makes the deal with the French government.

The price bottleneck holding up shipments of the North African oils and spices of both American and British importers grows out of the fact that when the franc was stabilized at 2 cents the price of the North African commodities went up to levels higher than the importers could afford to pay. Factors which are said to be discourgaing any price reductions on the part of the French suppliers also is a shortage of labor and a feeling of insecurity in the franc, and it is therefore their purpose to accumulate as many francs as possible.

Zinc Institute Re-elects H.I. Young President

Howard I. Young of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company has been re-elected president of the American Zinc Institute. Other officers are:—

First vice-president, C. M. Chaplin, jr., of the St. Joseph Lead Company; second vice-president, R. B. Caples; third vice-president, John A. Robinson; treasurer, R. F. Orr; secretary, Ernest V. Gent.

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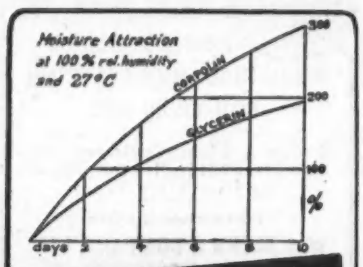

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See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

It becomes increasingly evident that those who collect domestic botanical drugs are going to charge very high prices this year. The whole approach of primary market operators to the dealers on spot differs widely from their normal practice at this season of the year, and their approach is the kind that suggests a sales program calculated to get higher and advancing prices at the very time when, ordinarily, prices would be lower and declining steadily as new crop collections became available, or as conditions suggested primary market factor's ability to get goods eventually to sell at reduced values.

Acts that indicate a change in country factor's approach to the market include, for example, abolishment of price-lists offering large quantities of a wide range of botanicals at specific prices, and, in its place, the extension of invitations of local dealers to indicate what they will pay for this and that, or whatever the collectors decided to mention.

In some measure, buying new-crop goods this year has some of the aspects of auction buying; as they may become available, goods are apparently to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Information in hand suggests that the primary market operators do have a "tip-off" price, and almost without exception it is a level that causes spot dealers almost to shudder in its mere contemplation. Examples could be cited almost without end, but the fact that primary market ideas on bloodroot are seventeen times higher than the prewar spot price; clover tops, four times higher; passion flower, two times higher; black haw, three times higher; and squaw vine, four times higher, is clear indication of what the collector thinks when thinking about prices for domestic botanicals.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Market rather quiet. Business along jobbing lines builds moderate volume. Prices steady in all quarters.

Fir.—Firm. Stocks of all varieties reported moderate to light. Undertones very firm. Spot business inconsiderable.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Firm in all respects on spot but moving in routine fashion and mainly conservative quantities.

Los Angeles, April 26.—Labor for harvesting of bark will present a problem but one of our largest sources here is of the opinion that tonnage produced will equal or be in excess of that gathered last year.

Cinchona.—Cultivation projects increase in Central and South American areas. Some contemplate possibility of a major change in cinchona bark supply sources following the war. No open market activity possible now.

Cramp.—All reports concerning collection are proving adverse. Believed that much higher prices will have to be paid in the country for new crop this year.

Orange Peel.—West Indian producers are seeking new markets in this country. A product from Haiti had been offered here in the past without too great success.

Beans

Tonka.—Fair arrivals have reached this country of late and the supply situation has rounded into reasonably good shape on the basis of prices definitely on the side of stabilized values.

Vanilla.—Activity in the spot market is not substantial at the moment, possibly due in part to the absence of more than moderate reserves and the disposition of buyers to await expected arrivals of Bourbon beans believed to have been despatched for eventual arrival in this country. Prices on the spot hold generally firm and there is not much in the way of aggressive spot competition noted at the present time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Fennel seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Tragacanth gum, ribbon, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Ginger, Cochin, bleached, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.8	261.7	261.9	257.3

Berries

Hawthorn.—Small stocks are still available but in general the former suppliers of this article report nothing to offer at this time.

Raspberries.—Nothing at this time suggests substantially lower prices on new crop goods. The market is expected to hold firm and stocks are not expected to be excessive at any point.

Flowers

Arnica.—Very firm and in low supply in most directions. Replenishment of stocks is no easy matter and the trade expects values to hold well until such time as costs and supply change the market picture.

Calendula.—Mighty little is left of the European flowers in this market and the price position is practically nominal and quality available not especially attractive.

Los Angeles, April 26.—First plantings of calendula for drug purposes now in progress in the San Fernando Valley and Orange County.

Clover.—Prices were lacking for spot red clover.

Pyrethrum.—Experimental plantings in Peru have shown favorable results, particularly in Matucana and in the Santa Eulalia Valley, according to a commercial intelligence forthcoming from the Department of Commerce and based on reports sent to the department from Lima. However, new plantings are reported permitted only in connection with truck gardening, a regulation intended to curtail additional planting in the Tarma and the Huancayo districts.

Los Angeles, Apr. 26.—Considerable acreage of pyrethrum plantings have been made in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys and also in the Owens Valley in connection with the Manzanar Relocation Center for the Japanese. The elevation of this mountain valley is 3,500 feet and conditions are similar to the Kenya Colony where the highest grade pyrethrum is produced.

Gums

Aloe.—A distressed lot of Curacao gum recently reported in this market has been sold. An offering of Santo Domingo aloe, 36 cases in all, was reported available on spot on the basis of 45c. per pound. Resellers of Curacao gum want 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to seller. Agents for shippers in the Dutch possession reported that too high prices have prevented imports for a considerable period of time. Cape gum is supplying the major requirements and dealers quote it at 29c. to 30c. per pound.

Arabic.—Prices continued on the very steady side. Firsthands with spot stocks seemed not especially inclined to sell under the market at this time, possibly considering the uncertainty of further regular shipments from the source an argument favoring a more bullish approach to the market for the time being at least. Stocks were reported plentiful in some quarters.

Karaya.—Undertones in all markets showed strength. Advanced prices in the primary market have been maintained substantially, creating strength here; especially so since consumers take up almost everything that arrives.

Tragacanth.—Oversupplies of ribbon gum are weakening the market. Prices stand now around $4 per pound, but not all dealers are offering thereat;

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
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HOREHOUND HERB
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LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
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their stocks in hand were bought at levels not sufficiently low to permit profitable transactions at $4. Competition in some quarters was keen.

Herbs and Leaves

Fumitory.—Stocks of this comparatively scarce material were increased to the small extent of two packages.

Laurel. — Moving moderately well notwithstanding current competitive tendencies of spot holders. Prices failed to ease further.

Mallow.—Arrival of a package of this article noted last week. Not many entries have been made for a considerable period of time.

Passion Flower.—Spot prices were not quoted.

Rosemary. — The Portuguese item was higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound. Spanish remained unchanged at 13¾c. per pound, but sold lightly.

Sage.—Some California material of Dalmatian type was offered at Chicago for 64c. to 66c. per pound. The Pacific Coast article styled "choice" was held there for 82c. to 83c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—An importation of 15 drums went into strong hands. General market activity in recent weeks has been strictly routine.

Manna.—No Italian material was known to be available on this market, but as Italy passed under the control of the United Nations, the possibility for restoration in imports from that country improves.

Papain. — Market counted highly competitive made possible by the current availability of substantial stocks that are fairly wide in distribution.

Roots

Althea.—Importation of even two packages of this article found a welcome since the available stocks of normal material had been very small.

Beth.—Reports indicate that the article is very scarce and based on country prices, spot quotations when new crop becomes available should be considerably higher.

Blood.—One local dealer declares that spot goods are held for $1.85 per pound. Most sellers have nothing and have not been able to obtain deliveries from the source for a long time past.

Mandrake.—Wild material is flourishing in many parts where it is native, but it remains to be seen that the area from whence come the bulk of commercial supplies will be able to provide amply for trade needs this year. Labor, or its lack, will be a determining factor in the situation.

Rhubarb.—Enough Indian root is here to care for needs. In addition there is still Chinese root in store, but some dealers exhausted stocks months ago and, of course, have not been able to replace.

Seeds

Coriander.—There are eager buyers awaiting the restoration of sales in North Africa, but the best efforts of the trade and the Foreign Economic Administration have made no headway against the procrastinating and inflationary activities of shippers there.

Fennel.—Indian seed was higher by a small fraction, being quoted at 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Absolutely no headway against inflated prices in North Africa has been made and for the time being, at least, supplies must come from the

—Continued on page 66

Jasspon Fats, Oils Chief for WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced that William H. Jasspon, director of the oilseeds division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, will assume the additional duties of chief of the Fats and Oils Branch, Office of Distribution, immediately, thus bringing all the fats and oils functions of WFA under a single administrator.

As chief of the Fats and Oils Branch, Mr. Jasspon will succeed Leon Falk, jr., who is returning to private business in Pittsburgh, Pa. Engaged in the oilseeds processing business since 1907, Mr. Jasspon came to the CCC in July, 1942, and has since then been consultant and director of its oilseeds processing program.

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Sarsaparilla

DESCRIPTION

This native root of New Spain first reached Europe at Seville, Spain, in 1545. Shipments followed from Honduras, and from Guayaquil in Ecuador. A Jewish Portuguese physician named Branco, who practiced in Italy, wrote in 1556 of treating acute rheumatism with sarsaparilla brought from Peru where it was called *Zarza parilla*. And in the same period at Toulouse, France, the doctor Ferrier used it in treating syphilis. Today, the world draws its supply from Honduras and Mexico.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Developments in the market for essential oils last week swung from the domestic locale to the foreign sources of supply for North African essential oils, and for Italian as well as Sicilian citrous oils. In view of the exhaustion of bergamot oil stocks and the pinch in supplies of lemon oil, the developments held hope for future relief, but in North African oils, there was no sign of an immediate restoration of importations.

Areas producing Italian and Sicilian citrous oils are controlled by the Allied Military Government, and trading is controlled by the Allied Control Commission. In this country, the Foreign Economic Administration and the United States Commercial Company, control foreign purchases made for the account of United States importers.

It was declared last week that the Combined Food Board has at last arranged a tentative allocation program whereby Italian citrous oils will be made available for the United States. And the completed program can be expected soon. Great Britain already has received shipments of these oils—especially lemon—from the Italian owned areas. Details appear elsewhere in this issue.

This encouraging development contrasted with the rather dark picture of North African oils, economic control of which reposes in the French Committee for National Liberation in Algiers. Oils formerly shipped from French North Africa were, mainly, geranium, orange, lignaloe, origanum, rosemary, thyme, and vetiver. A suggestion that these oils be brought to the United States has been before the United States Commercial Company for some time but the suggested deal has not yet been concluded because importers and producers are apart on prices.

The USCC acts as purchasing agent for groups of companies, not for individuals. The French Committee on National Liberation has opened communication channels for business men's use. Once a deal has been arranged by mail or cable, the USCC acts as purchasing agent for the group of American companies parties to the deal. The bottleneck that prevents trade is one of price, and government agencies last week said that there is no sign of the bottleneck being broken soon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
265.8	265.4	259.7	245.0

Essential Oils

Almond.—The market on sweet oil became steadier and the downward drift of prices stopped at $1.60 to $1.75 per pound, named as to seller and quantity. Spot and replacement costs were said to have been lined up.

Apricot Kernel.—The decline extended no further and the market seemed to be steadier to firmer in keeping with the absence of a pressure of primary market stocks on this market.

Bay.—Prices appeared well stabilized on the slightly more favorable price basis reported during the previous trading period. Demand was moderate.

Bergamot.—The Foreign Economic Administration states that Italian goods may arrive on this market "in the near future." Stocks in reconquered Italy are to be divided between the United Nations. A tentative program for allocation of supplies has been made by the Combined Food Board, making supplies available immediately for the United States and the completed program is due soon. Details elsewhere in this issue.

Bois de Rose.—Has firmed up materially since the recent arrival of substantial quantities broke what amounted to a shortage in spot stocks. Prices seem now to tend upward.

Cedarleaf.—The new price ceiling of $2.65 to $3.34 per pound for dealers went into effect April 24 and found spot stocks at the lowest ebb in years. Replenishment of supplies is now up to the producers who may now sell not in excess of $2.25 per pound in any quantity and in any container, f.o.b. producers' shipping point. The dealers' ceiling in quantities from one to fifty pounds ranges $2.73 to $2.85, and the ceiling of $2.65 prevails on quantities larger than fifty pounds. Of importance is the OPA instruction that it shall be an evasion of the regulation for a seller to require a buyer to buy a given quantity in a number of small containers in order to obtain a higher price.

Celery.—The market is plentifully supplies with seed available at a relatively favorable cost and hence those who might wish to distill are, so far as raw material is concerned, in a position to go ahead.

Citronella.—Steady on spot so far as prices are concerned and competition seemed less in evidence than it has been occasionally of late.

Geranium.—The Foreign Economic Administration says that the reason oil now in North Africa does not come to the United States is because of a price bottleneck. Prices asked by shippers are much higher than importers here can pay under the import ceiling regulation. The situation lacks any sign of being cleared up in the immediate future, according to FEA. The French Committee on National Liberation has not opened North Africa to private traders from any country, but communications have been opened for business men's use and once a deal has been arranged by mail or cable, the United States Commercial Company will act for any group of American importers. It cannot act for individual companies but for groups of companies when the necessary shipping space and approval of the French authorities have been obtained.

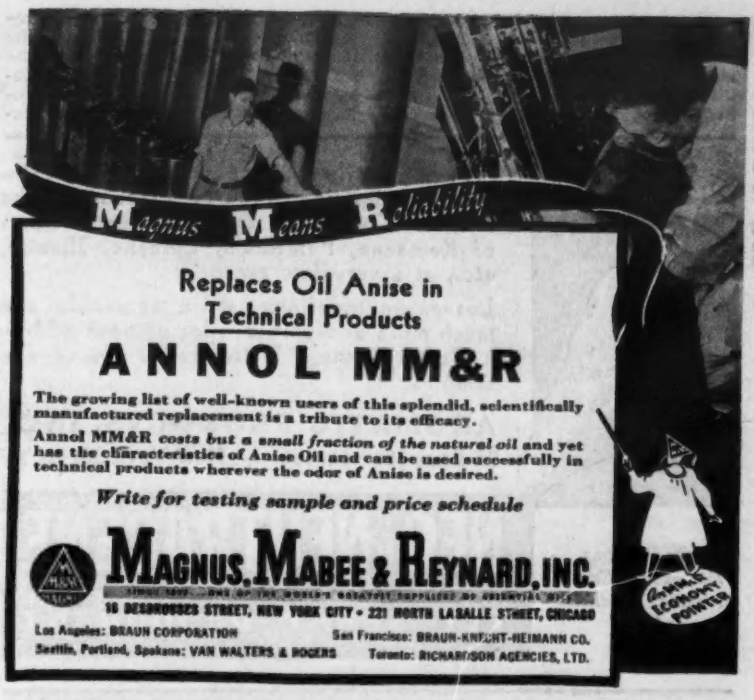
Lemon.—Italian and Sicilian lemon oils are about to reach the United States, according to the Foreign Economic Administration, and "in the near future." Washington stated last week that trading in Italy and Sicily is under control of the Allied Control Commission, which is responsible for economic affairs as long as the Allied Military Government is in charge. The statement goes on to say that a shipment of lemon oil from Sicily is now being arranged for United States importers, substantial quantities having been already sent to Great Britain and a similar allocation for the United States is now being made by the Combined Food Board. A detailed story appears elsewhere in this issue. Talk in trade circles last week included the idea that distribution of the lemon oil to come forward would possibly be through one or two local essential oil houses, though confirmation of this could not be obtained beyond the statement that "something is definitely doing."

Lemongrass.—The market has tightened up considerably and some former suppliers of substantial quantities were not quoting last week. Apparently, the spot market was close to $1.55 per pound minimum.

Orange.—What has been said regarding arrangements to bring in Italian lemon and bergamot oils "in the near future" may apply to orange and elsewhere in this issue there is a story covering in detail the possibilities and probabilities of importations. However, whereas there will be a lively market awaiting lemon and bergamot oils, there seems to be sufficient orange available to moderate and modify considerably the marketability of Italian oil should it come here at high prices.

Spruce.—The dealers' ceiling of $2.65 to $3.34 per pound went into effect April 24, as also did the producers' ceiling of $2.25 per pound, f.o.b. producers' shipping point. In quantities of one to fifty pounds, the dealers' ceiling price range is $2.65 to $2.85. Since spruce oil is not found in either the U.S.P. or the N.F., there is no specific standard that defines exactly

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.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from what botanical species oil must be made, excepting, of course, the OPA statement that "Oil of spruce means the volatile oil distilled with steam from species of *Picea* and known commercially as oil of spruce."

OPA stated last week that its representatives at the New York meeting on January 24 came away with the idea that the trade distinguishes between oil of spruce and oil of hemlock and for that reason the regulation issued April 18 on ceiling prices was limited to spruce oil. Yet, at that meeting, trade representatives, when requested to inform OPA as to the annual production of hemlock and spruce oils appeared to consider them identical trade twins and, in estimating production, dealers who estimated gave figures that combined production of the two oils. In practice, the two oils have been sold interchangeably and at identical prices for years.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral. — The market has been strengthening in keeping with a decrease in available supplies.

Coumarin.—Very firm and subject to a demand that takes up production promptly and virtually in full measure.

Eucalyptol.—Kept in low supply by the impossibility of getting adequate stocks of raw material for production purposes.

Eugenol.—Fairly easy at the moment due to a production that appears to meet consuming requirements very well.

Perfumers Co. Elects Coutinho President

Dr. Henri Coutinho has been elected president of the Perfumers Manufacturing Corporation, New York. Dr. Coutinho for approximately twenty years has been connected with various phases of the cosmetics industry in Paris and New York, and more recently associated with the George W. Luft Company, Long Island City.

Manghum FEA Trade Relations Staff Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, had announced the appointment of Mason Manghum as chief of the trade relations staff in FEA's Bureau of Supplies, succeeding Philip Young, who has resigned to enter military service. Mr. Manghum, who was recently named director of FEA's regional office in New York, will maintain headquarters in New York and will continue to direct the work of the New York office.

Washington activities of the trade relations staff will be in charge of Louis K. Hyde, jr., who will continue as assistance chief of the staff. Paul R. Bunker, also an assistant chief of the trade relations staff, will divide his time between the New York and Washington offices.

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From Original Sources
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Petroleum Derivatives

Greater ease now prevails throughout the greater part of the market for petroleum produces. Except in gasoline and liquefied petroleum gases, wherein absorption of the bulk of the current output by war production agencies is reaching titanic proportions, there are no longer any alarming shortages of supplies of petroleum derivatives for non-military uses in any of the principal consuming centers of the United States.

Waning of the last of the 1943-1944 heating periods has reduced civilian requirements in fuel oils and kerosene to the extent of allowing fairly sizable accumulations of stocks of furnace and stove oils, both East and West, and has evoked a recommendation to all manner of dealers in these petroleum products by the Petroleum Administration for War to lay in as large supplies as possible in preparation for meeting a renewal of urgent demands for these oils from civilian consumers this coming Fall and Winter.

Meanwhile, however, the farm demand for motor fuel, in the form of low-octane gasoline, for the motivation of tractors engaged in Spring plowing and planting operations, is mounting daily, just as the pre-invasion bombing requirements of the Allied air armada in 100-octane gasoline are attaining an unprecedented peak, leaving only a meager quantity of the ordinary run of motor fuels available for farm use, which has been described by PAW as second in importance only to the military needs. Hence the shortage in these lower-grade gasolines is growing acute, with much of the farm call unsatisfied, although private motorists are still able to procure as much moderately high octane material as the now countrywide rationing will permit. In the liquefied petroleum gases, also, the diversion of butane and propane to 100-octane gasoline producers is so enormous as to leave little for civilian users.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Processors of these high solvency aromatic naphthas continue able to obtain their xylene base requirements and to meet the current demand for both allocated and unallocated grades of their finished products, which, while still moderately active, is by no means as keen as a month ago. There is also a fair inquiry for the aliphatics. Market holding steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A seasonally brisk buying movement continues to be noted on both military and civilian accounts. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—In unabatedly active request from the varnish and lacquer trade. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit.—A steady movement of this material into consuming channels is reported on all sides. Market stable throughout.

Rubber Solvent.—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber are still buying on an expanding scale. Tone strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Civilian purchasing continues to outrun the military, but the latter is still reaching a moderate volume. No change in price structure, albeit supplies are none too large.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continuing to make sizable purchases, with civilian use consumers buying on a somewhat more liberal scale than those engaged in distinctly war production work.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Apr. 28.—Some shortage is still apparent in the supplies of these petroleum solvents for certain needs, with war demand still noted strongly in this area. Inquiries are continuing, with routine orders also holding up in volume.

Los Angeles, Apr. 28.—Interest in petroleum solvents and diluents has been as broad as ever within the past week on the Pacific coast, with consumption fully up to production. Paint and lacquer thinners continue moving readily.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With most of the current production of this liquefied gas being diverted into the making of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, there is little yet available for normal civilian uses, despite PAW's recent endeavors to stamp out its illegitimate employment as a motor fuel. Prices strongly maintained.

Heptane.—Buying movement expanding. Tone firm.

Hexane. — Manifesting increasing purchasing interest. Market steady.

Octanes.—Moving in greater volume daily. Prices firmly held.

Pentanes.—In constantly mounting call. Market strong.

Propane.—In exactly the same situation as that reported above for butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Moderate buying movement continues. Adequate stocks reported in all branches of the market except for the high standard process types wherein prices are firmly held. Tone stable.

Paraffin.—Although reported as accumulating in some quarters, due to the manpower shortage in refining plants, crude scale is in only moderate supply in most instances, because of its attrition in export movements which continue fairly sizable, notwithstanding the requirement for individual licenses or release certificates on such shipments save those to Canada, whereon general licenses will still suffice. While the shortage in all refined grades is still noteworthy, it continues especially pronounced in the low melting point grades. Prices are still strongly held.

Petrolatums. — Demand continues brisk for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. A scarcity of immediately available supplies is noted in some of the Pennsylvania areas, but stocks here are still proving sufficient for meeting the current call. Tone very firm.

White Mineral Oil.—A fair inquiry is noted for both U.S.P. and technical types. Market stable.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Following closely upon the announcement by PAW that a still higher rate of domestic production of crude oil is recommended for May, the daily rate of output in the American oilfields has shown a decline of 4,800 barrels to 4,427,350 barrels for the week ended April 22. Crude oil runs to stills in that week also showed a slight diminution, from 4,447,000 barrels to 4,390,000 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—In an effort to induce dealers, primary and secondary suppliers, jobbers, distributors and large-scale consumers to stock up as much fuel oil as their facilities can accommodate during the Summer months, in order to be ready to meet heating oil demands this Fall and Winter, PAW has lifted the ten-day inventory restriction on deliveries of fuel oil to large East coast tanks. PAW has also announced that commercilly operated steamboats burning heavy residual oil and used for pleasure cruising, guiding or fishing parties or sight-seeing will be enabled to obtain larger rations of this oil this coming Summer.

OPA has announced revised ceiling prices for fuel oil as well as for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gases at refineries, and tanker terminals, when loaded into tankcars and motor transports or into barges and tankwagons within certain specified areas in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maryland and Virginia. These new maximum prices, effective April 29, are set forth in amendment 6 to maximum price regulation 88.

Lubricating Oil.—A growing shortage of neutral grades of 70 degrees F., No. 3 color and 0.25 pour test has resulted in a further markup of prices for both 150 and 200 viscosities by a half cent per gallon to 31c. and 33c., respectively, in several instances, making the revised quotations for these descriptions, 29c.-31c. and 31c.-33c., respectively.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour, 150 and 200 vis., ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

OPD—5-1-1944 63

PENN-DRAKE
WHITE OILS
AND PETROLATUM

Blend-ability and unexcelled Purity, the result of Penn-Drake's laboratory controlled refining process that produces petrolatums and white oils which maintain correct viscosity to resist oxidation and stock deterioration, with high stability, smooth quality, colorless and freedom from undesirable oily-tastes or color. Technical bulletin available to manufacturers. Write today.

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GENERAL OFFICES · BUTLER, PA.
Makers White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical): Petrolatums (all grades and colors): INSECTI-SOL (odorless insecticide base): Odor-Free and other Naphthas: Petroleum Sulphonates: Waxes: Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases: Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products.

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NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PETROLEUM SULFONATES
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

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FMC

GOOD REBUILT EQUIPMENT

6—Ross & Kent 3 roll water cooled Mills, 6"x14", 12"x30", and 16"x40".

2—Glass Lined Jacketed Tanks 750 gal., one with agitating Brine Coil.

16 Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters No. 100.

3—Shriver 36" Filter Presses with 52 Wood Pl. & Fr.; 2 eye; washing.

2—W. & P. 100 gal. working cap Jacketed Mixers, Fishtail Blades, double gear, power tilt.

2—Thropp Rubber Mills, 36" and 50".

One Knapp Automatic Can Labeler, highly adjustable.

2—Double Spiral Ribbon Mixers, 3,000-lb. capacity, one Steam Jacketed.

16—Oliver No. 100 vert. pressure filters, 25"x48".

2—Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 250 & 800 gal.

3—Copper Steam Jacketed (85 lb.) Kettles, 500 gal. and 600 gal.; others.

4—Alum. & S.S. 40 gal. St. Jktd. Kettles.

2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers; others.

1—Devine Horizontal Vacuum Dryer or Fumigator; 6'4"x15', complete.

2—Rotex Sifters; 40"x84" and 54"x 120".

1—Glass Lined Sectional Vacuum Still, about 3,000 gal.

1—Buffalo Heavy Duty Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettle, 1,500 gal.

7—Cast Steel Closed Vacuum Stills; 1,000 gal. Jacketed and Agitated.

7—Heavy Copper Tanks, 1,000 gal. Vertical, closed with manhole.

1—Mikro No. 4—24" Pulverizer with 75 H.P. Motor.

1—Valley Cast Iron 24"x24" Jacketed and Agitated Autoclave.

4—Colloid Mills and Homogenizers; Premier, Eppenbach, Manton Gaulin.

1—Kelly No. 450 Filter; 4'x10'; 450 sq. ft. Filtering area.

1—Sweetland No. 9 Filter Press; 24 leaves; 4" centers; 242 sq. ft.

Release Your
SURPLUS EQUIPMENT FOR WAR PRODUCTION
GET MORE NOW!

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

WE OFFER Newfoundland grinding pebbles. Samples and quotations on request. Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Corporation, 618 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Equipment Wanted

DRYERS and barometric condensers—We need two vacuum double-shell dryers, size about 4x12, rotary shaft with paddles. Condensers, steam inlet 4 to 8 inches. Must be for prompt delivery and loaded on car. Produits Marins Gaspesiens Limitee, 100 St. Paul street West, Montreal.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 999, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FIREPROOF FACTORY space, 32,200 sq. ft. one floor, concrete sprinkled building, live steam, five large elevators, railroad siding. Will divide. Unrestricted district downtown Brooklyn near subways and bridges. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

BENZOIC ACID Technical, 5,000 lbs. monthly available, assay 97% guaranteed. For particulars address BOX 969, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MURIATIC ACID 20° Be. ironfree, chlorine less than .01%, available at rate of 18,000 lbs. per week. Will be sold reasonably to buyer with tank truck able to remove it regularly from plant in New Brunswick, New Jersey, area. Benzol Products Company, 237 South street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—1,500 lbs. pentalyn A, 5,400 lbs. hydrowax, 2,000 lbs. diglycolaurate. Eastman Kodak Co., Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.

LIQUIDATION Complete WHITING PLANT

AT BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

1—24" dia. x 40" PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER.

1—18" x 18" LANCASTER TWO-ROLL CRUSHER.

2—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILLS, 6' x 36", silex lined, silent chain drives, motors and starters.

3—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—
10' dia. bowl with 2'3"x19'8" rake,
12' dia. bowl with 2'3"x21'4" rake,
15' dia. bowl with 2'3"x23' rake.

3—DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS—
Trays and Superstructures for 20' dia. x 10'; 30' dia. x 12'; 40' dia. x 12'.

4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.

3—OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS—
2—6' x 6'; 1—8' x 8'.

3—INDIRECT HEAT RUGGLES-COLES ROTARY DRYERS—
1—4' x 20' Class B—2, 2—5' x 38'. Each of these dryers is equipped with combustion chamber, oil burner, exhauster, driving motors, etc.

3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZES, 1—No. 30, 2—No. 40. Each with direct connected motor starting equipment, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and all inter-connecting piping.

3—OLIVER DRY VACUUM PUMPS, 14" x 8", 7¼" x 4", 5¼" x 4".

1—5½" x 5" C-P AIR COMPRESSOR, with 7½ HP motor.

1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, with motor.

1—HARDINGE VOLUMETRIC FEEDER, Size "B," with motor.

3—PORTABLE BELT CONVEYORS, each with motor—1—20' and 2—25' c/c.

2—12" x 17' c/c WELLER BELT CONVEYORS with steel frames.

2—HORIZONTAL STEEL STORAGE TANKS 10' 6" dia. x 30' long, 20,000 gal. and 8'x28' 10,000 gal.

ELECTRIC MOTORS:
30—All 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, and each with starter. 1—3 HP., 9—5 HP., 4—10 HP., 2—20 HP., 3—25 HP., 4—30 HP., 50 HP. and 60 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Packers, Fuel Oil Pumps, Magnetic Separator, Portable Drills, Electric Grinder, etc.

QUICK ACTION! WIRE—PHONE—WRITE

Special Items from Stock

EXPELLERS
6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Buflovac 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 36" x 16" Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
1—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

ROLLER MILL
1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12"x32", with roller bearings and motor drive.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
2—2" Willey SAND PUMPS.
19—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
2—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER German silver contact parts.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
2—Colton JAR FILLERS; 1—No. 0, 1—No. 7.

MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY
From the Plant of National Sugar Refining Co.
at EDGEWATER, N. J.

40—Centrifugals, 40" dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven.
6—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.
9—Vacuum Pans, 10' to 14', cast iron and copper, with all accessories.
8—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.
Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Vac. FILLER.
1—O. and J. Rotary LABELER, m. d.
1—Pneumatic 6-head rotary CAPPER, complete with automatic Feeder.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

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Our New Quarters

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We wish to thank you for your share in making this possible.

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1—Rotex No. 21 Sifter, motor driven, PRACTICALLY NEW.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" C. I. Filter Press, 48 chambers.
1—Ermold Labeler with Belt Conveyer discharge.
5—Shriver & Independent 24" and 42" Filter Press Skeletons.
9—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
5—Gas Boilers, 1 to 4 HP.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
3—Delaval Centrifuges, 200, 300.
4—Centrifugals, 30" to 36".
5—Tolhurst 32" to 48" Centrifugals, steel and bronze baskets.
1—Devine Condenser, 260 sq. ft.
1—Heat Exchanger, 173 sq. ft.
3—Steel Coil Condensers.
75' of 9" Screw Conveyor.
10—Bucket Elevators, 20' to 75'.
4—20" Rubber Belt Conveyors, 30'.
2—Buflovak 6' Atm. Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Scott 4'x9' Mixers.
1—Buffalo 34"x30" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6'x43' Rotary Dryer.
8—Colton, Rodgers Tube Closers.
2—Stokes, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
7—World, National Labelers.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'x8'.
5—Kiefer Disc Filters.
3—International 18" x 36" Disc Filters.
1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill, 3 HP motor.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
5—Mead Mills, Nos. 1, 2, 3
2—Gruendler Hammer Mills.
3—Williams, JayBee Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".
1—Robinson Attrition Mill, 30", motor driven, 2—40 HP motors.
6—Crushing Rolls, 5"x5", 16"x18", 28"x15", 36"x15".
1—Hardinge 2'x8" Ball Mill.
10—Abbe, Patterson Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
6—Jar Mills, 1 to 6 gals.
5—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".
4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
1—Sturtevant Screen, 3'x6'.
18—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 5 to 75 gal.
7—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 20 to 600 gal.
1—Duriron Jktd. Kettle, 100 gal.
24—Steel and Cast Iron Kettles, 40 to 1500 gal., agitated.
3—Powder Mixers, 100, 2000 lb.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9 and 50 gal.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
1—Day 100 gal. Jacketed Mixer.
1—Stokes "M" Tablet Machine.
1—Colton No. 3 Rotary Tablet Machine.
3—Colton Suppository Machines.
1—Stokes Wet Granulator.
10—Iron Mills, 7" to 18" dia.
35—Rotary, Cent. Pumps, 1" to 6".
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gmp., 5 HP motor.
1—Dopp Soap Crutcher, 1500 lb.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
1—Stokes Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Tanks.
121'—6" Lead Pipe and Valves.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
1—Revolvator, 1000 lb.
1—500 gal. Jktd. Agitated Still, 24"x24", column and condenser.
1—Jacketed Still, 330 gal., 20"x14' column.
2—650 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Condensers, Receivers.
1—600 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, motor driven agitator.
5—Jacketed, Closed, Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
1—375 gal. Closed, Steel Jacketed Tank, with 2 HP worm drive.
1—Tolhurst 40" Self-balancing Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge.
1—300 gal. Jacketed, Agtd. Kettle.
3—Tubular Condensers, 60 sq. ft.
1—200 gal. Conical Jacketed Tank.
1—500 gal. Conical Bottom Tank.
1—110 gal. Blow Case on rubber tired wagon
5—Receivers, 100 to 200 gal.
1—Devine 10" x 10" x 10" Vac. Pump.

Send for complete bulletin

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183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

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TO SELL—150 tons zinc sulphate, technical grade, 98/100%, at any acceptable price, shipping point New York. BOX 989, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Prime quality oil of dill, 3,000 lbs., for immediate shipment at producers' market price. Sample sent on request. Write Dill Producer, 1926 N. E. Mason street, Portland, Oregon.

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FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan Everdur Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—30" Rochester s. s. Centrifugal.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 hp. each.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
2—No. 250 Kelly Filter.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
1—Roll Briquetting Machine.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
2—No. 2 and No. 3 Gyratory Crushers.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

In Stock, For Delivery

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Shriver 18" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agit. Kettle.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
14—50 gal. Vert. Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
2—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" and ¾".
4—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
2—Alsop Vac. Bottle Fillers, M.D.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, and 10 HP.
2—400 Ton Buckeye Hydr. Oil Presses, 16" Ram.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 36"x8", motor driven.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—50 gal. Day Type Double Arm Jack. Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Coomba Type CR ½ HP Gyratory Sifter.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
3—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
5—Iron & Wood Filter Presses, 8", 12", 24", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 2 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
3—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300, 302 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30", and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
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8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
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2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
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20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.

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Positions Vacant

TABLET MAN wanted—To take charge of tablet manufacture and coating in medium-sized plant. We are just erecting one of the finest pharmaceutical manufacturing and research laboratories, and have post-war setup all complete. In 18 years it has never been necessary for even one of our employees to ask for a raise. Medical Products Company, 9145 S. Leavitt street, Chicago 20, Ill.

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Positions Vacant

PRODUCTION MAN—For large pharmaceutical house with branch factories in Latin-America. Need not be technical graduate. Must be willing to accept assignment abroad. Splendid opportunity for right man. Write full details—past experience, training, age and draft status, salary expected. Certificate of availability necessary. BOX 992, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMEN WANTED by chemical company manufacturing synthetic and pure shellac in all its forms, on part or full time, to cover paint stores, furniture manufacturers and other industries. Please reply Excello Products Sales Co., 271 Church street, New York, N. Y., giving full details with application.

PERFUME COMPOUNDER—Opportunity for initiative and satisfying accomplishment. Established, well-financed company. BOX 993, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST wanted for work in formulation of adhesives, both emulsion and solvent types. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write, giving educational training, qualifications, draft status, salary required, etc. Williams Manufacturing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio.

PAINT and varnish chemist or formulator for modern plant near New York. BOX 994, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLET MAN and coater for progressive midwestern pharmaceutical firm; experience advantageous. Steady work; vacation with pay; good hours. Opening for two men. BOX 995, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 66

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 60*

very limited domestic production on the Pacific Coast.

Mustard.—Weather information from one large production center continued to bewail lack of sufficient rains at this critical time. California production of yellow seed will be almost nil, but some Trieste quality will be cropped later on.

Spices

Ginger.—Bleached Cochin root was priced lower at 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Jamaica held about steady, with the shippers asking prices that not many local importers can pay at this time.

Mace.—Substantial arrivals have relieved the market of such shortage as may have existed and without breaking spot asking prices for the merchandise.

Nutmegs.—Substantial arrivals were well absorbed and the market restored to something like a firm basis on the lower price of 34c. to 35c. per pound for West Indian material.

Paprika.—Some good quality Chilean pepper was available at 30c. to 31c. per pound, a slight reduction from the level recently prevailing. Other varieties remained steady at unchanged prices.

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International Cartels

—*Continued from page 3*

ment such standards and general programs.

Development of data, recommendations, and policies, in collaboration with other Divisions of the Department and other interested Federal agencies, such as the Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, Office of Strategic Services, and the Foreign Economic Administration, for use in international discussions and negotiations regarding international cartel matters.

Formulation of policy on matters of international industrial arrangements involved in the treatment of industry in enemy and ex-enemy countries during the period of military occupation.

Review of policy documents pertaining to foreign industrial arrangements submitted to the Department by other Federal agencies and interdepartmental committees.

Provision of a central source of current information for other offices of the department on cartels and related aspects of international industrial arrangements, including agreements allocating quotas or areas, price-fixing arrangements, and patent and trade-mark agreements.

Provision of secretariat (agenda, supporting documents, and minutes), and participation in the work of interdivisional or interdepartmental committees concerned with problems of international industrial organization.

Review of legislative proposals and discussions relating to foreign contracts, patents, trade-marks, cartels, etc.

Policy advice to divisions of the department and other Federal agencies with regard to current supply arrangements involving industrial combines, cartels, and similar problems.

Boston BIMS to Golf

BIMS of Boston have set the following golf dates:—June 22, Woodland Golf Club; July 27, Commonwealth Country Club; September 21, Charles River Country Club.

Paint Symposium

—*Continued from page 51*

studies projects, as well as products, but is not concerned with individual sales problems. Customers are enlisted to cooperate as "guineapigs." The cost is prorated by the board of directors.

The customers service is "the lifeblood of the organization." It is closely related with the sales department, but is divorced from pressure from that section. It studies changes, and it studies costs. It has a staff of about thirty, plus sales correspondents, all sorts of finishing apparatus, physical testing equipment, and a comprehensive library. Raw material control is applied to all receipts of materials by a testing staff of three. Product inspection and approval is autonomous, answerable only to the president. Technical data are constantly exchanged among all the divisions. Each major branch of the business has an inspection chief assisted by specialists in the several lines.

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 65*

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN, experienced in selling industrial chemicals, for well-established organization in midwest. Excellent opportunity. Reply giving full details of experience, past employment, salary, references and enclose recent snapshot. Our employees know of this ad. BOX 996, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMEN—Reputable and old-established New York firm, manufacturer and manufacturers' agents, mineral pigments and oils, will give intensive training to young men who have had some experience in this line. Excellent opportunity for present and post-war development. State draft status. BOX 101, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PURCHASING AGENT (female) for manufacturing chemist, 30, college, three languages, 12 years' experience, wishes change. Full charge or assist purchasing or export manager. Efficient, responsible, conscientious. BOX 985, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, M.Sc., draft deferred, eleven years' experience in manufacturing, development, control of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food products, waxes, emulsions,, water; capable of taking charge of laboratory and manufacturing. New York location. BOX 986, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN — Chemically trained salesman opening Cleveland office wants resins, pigments, oils, chemicals to sell paint, rubber, ceramic trade in Cleveland, Akron, Detroit area. BOX 987, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACIST, 42, married, active, capable, willing, wholesale and retail drug experience, wishes connection in any capacity with opportunity, wholesale drug, chemical, pharmaceutical or related line; learn tablet making, cosmetic, pharmaceutical mfg.; New York City area; $40. BOX 988, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

QUALITY CONTROL engineer, presently employed, desires connection with progressive New York area manufacturer. Comprehensive background in installation and supervision of control systems; chemical, physical, inspection and statistical analysis; purchase of materials. BOX 990, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RESEARCH CHEMIST, Ph.D., with many years' experience in animal glues, liquid glue, resinous glue, gelatin, casein glue, blood albumene, other adhesives, oils, fats, and pharmaceuticals. BOX 997, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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